

# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY,

March 11, 1873.

#### Circular.

The Secretary of War has observed with much dissatisfaction the large amounts asked for deficiencies during the last session of Congress by several of the bureaus of the War Department.

When Congress gives the annual appropriations for the Departments, it is the obvious intent of that body, expressly declared in the 7th section of the act of July 12, 1870, that no more money than that appropriated shall be spent, or that the Government shall be involved in any contract "for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations." It is therefore a palpable violation of that law when any head of bureau does involve the Government in the manner specified in that law. Every head of bureau shall take care to so distribute and economize the appropriations intrusted to his charge that the Government shall not be so involved. The expenditures must be kept within the appropriations.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1873.

#### General Orders No. 22.

The following acts of Congress are published in this order:

I. AN ACT for the relief of Captain Lyman J. Hissong, of Henry county, Ohio.

II. AN ACT for the relief of Galen E. Green.

III. AN ACT for the relief of William Vails, late a private in Company A, Third regiment of Indiana Volunteer Cavalry.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1873.

#### General Orders No. 23.

The following act of Congress is published in this order:

AN ACT to provide for the sale and removal of the wooden buildings on Judiciary Square, and the payment of the proceeds to the Women's Christian Association of Washington.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1873.

#### General Orders No. 24.

AN ACT making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications, and other works of defence, for the year ending June 30, 1874, of which we gave the substance last week, is published in this order.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1873.

#### General Orders No. 25.

In order to reduce the amount of clerical and desk labor at posts, and with reference to paragraph 1,054, Revised Army Regulations, commanders of geographical departments and districts are authorized to call only for such copies of accounts and returns, or for such abstracts thereof, annually or quarterly, as they may think advisable; and chief quartermasters are not permitted to call for copies of the same accounts and returns, and of abstracts of the same, thus furnished to their respective commanding officers.

It is believed that every chief quartermaster can regulate the number of employees and amount of purchases at each post by means of the estimate of funds required at the post, which passes through his hands for revision, and the supply of stores sent in kind, by keeping a record of the requisitions received and filled.

Special information needed from time to time can be called for by special letters as the occasion arises.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1873.

#### General Orders No. 26.

General Orders No. 74, of 1871, is modified as follows: The covers and bottoms of all arm chests and packing boxes, before shipment, will be sealed with wax, stamped with an official mark. The bottom of the box will be fastened with two screws in addition to the nails now used.

The heads of these screws, as well as two in the cover,

will be countersunk to a depth sufficient to protect the wax seal from injury.

No other method of sealing will be allowed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1873.

#### General Orders No. 27.

The act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, of which we gave the substance last week, is published in this order.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1873.

#### General Orders No. 28.

The following acts of Congress are published in this order:

I. AN ACT to provide for the disposition of that portion of the military reservation of Fort Ripley, Minnesota, which lies east of the Mississippi river.

II. AN ACT to sell a vacated soldiers' burial-ground near Cumberland, Maryland, to the Hebrew congregation of that city, to enlarge their graveyard.

III. AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of War to release twenty-five acres of the lands of the United States at Plattsburgh, N. Y., to the New York and Canada Railroad Company, and for other purposes," passed June 8, 1872.

IV. AN ACT to authorize the construction of a railroad and draw-bridge across the Genesee river, in Monroe county, N. Y.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1873.

#### General Orders No. 29.

Extracts from the Deficiency bill are published in this order. The bill appropriates \$75,000 "to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of disbursing officers and agents for expenditures of the Freedmen's Bureau."

For the Quartermaster's Department.—Regular supplies, \$310,000 for 1872, and \$590,000 for 1873. For incidental expenses; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of the Army not expressly assigned to any other department, for 1872, \$200,000; for 1873, \$100,000. Army transportation, for 1872, \$600,000; for 1873, \$80,000. Barracks and quarters, for 1873, \$250,000. Clothing and equipage, for 1873, \$130,000.

Pay Department.—General expenses of Paymaster-General's office, 1872, \$6,000; 1873, \$75,000. Mileage, Paymaster-General's office, 1873, \$75,000. To enable the Secretary of War to pay certain indebtedness incurred by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds in the city of Washington during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, in furnishing the Executive Mansion, \$1,495.36; and the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds (Major Orville E. Babcock, Corps of Engineers) shall have the rank, pay, and emolument of a colonel; W. H. Shirley, for additional clerical services, \$1,000.

Signal Service.—Observation and report of storms, for 1873, \$8,000.

Medical and Hospital Department.—To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of disbursing officers for expenditures already made in pursuance of law, which will not involve any actual expenditure, a transfer on the books of the Treasury of \$275,000 is hereby authorized.

To pay bills for medical attendance and medicines furnished by citizens to officers and men on detached service, such bills not having been presented until after the close of the fiscal year, \$8,000.

For payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, \$5,000.

To enable the Secretary of War, according to the act upon that subject passed at the present session of Congress, to pay, for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana in the year 1867, to the persons entitled thereto, the claims reported upon by General James A. Hardie, \$513,343, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 4. That the following amounts, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated for the following-named officers and departments for purchase of postage stamps for use during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874:

for War Department, \$153,000;

Provided, That the Postmaster-General shall cause to be prepared a special stamp or stamped envelope, to be used only for official mail matter, for each of the Executive Departments; and said stamps and stamped envelopes shall be supplied by the proper officer of said departments to all persons under its direction requiring the same for official use; and all appropriations for postage heretofore made shall no longer be available for said purpose; and all said stamps and stamped envelopes shall be sold or furnished to said several departments or clerks only at the price for which stamps and stamped envelopes of like value are sold at the several post-offices.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1873.

#### General Orders No. 30.

Extracts from an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874, and for other purposes, are published in this order.

It provided for an increase of compensation to the officers, clerks, and others in the employ of the Senate and House of Representatives, to begin with the present Congress. The pay of all the present employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, those in the library of Congress, and those employed in the Capitol building, and the House reporters, to have an increase of fifteen per cent.

The bill appropriates \$1,800 for one engineer for the Capitol, and \$1,400 each for three assistant engineers.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—For pay of clerk, \$1,400; messenger, \$840; public gardener, \$1,440; landscape gardener, \$1,800; foreman and laborers employed in the public grounds and in the Capitol, \$22,896; furnace-keeper at the President's house, \$720; two policemen at the President's house, \$2,640; one night-watchman at the President's house, \$900, and one usher, \$1,200; two doorkeepers at the President's house, \$1,200 each; draw-keeper for the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, \$1,600; watchman in Franklin square, \$720; for persons in charge of the heating apparatus at the Capitol, \$1,738; for nine watchmen, \$5,940; bridge-keeper at Chain bridge, \$720; for contingent and incidental expenses, \$2,000.

War Department.—To enable the Secretary of War to have the rebel archives examined, and copies furnished from time to time for the use of the Government, \$6,000: Provided, That no claims against the United States for collecting, drilling, or organizing Volunteers for the war of the Rebellion shall be audited or paid unless presented before the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874; and all claims for horses lost prior to January 1, 1872, shall be presented by the end of said fiscal year.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns, on account of freights or transportation over their respective roads of any kind, to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, together with the five per cent. of net earnings due and unapplied, as provided by law. And any such company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover the price of such freight and transportation, and in such suit the right of such company to recover the same upon the law and the facts of the case shall be determined, and also the rights of the United States upon the merits of all the points presented by it in answer thereto by them; and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court; and both said courts shall give such cause or causes precedence of all other business.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1873.

#### General Orders No. 31.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT to enable the Secretary of War to pay the expenses incurred in suppressing the Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana, in the year 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the proper accounting officers of the treasury to examine and determine the amounts justly due upon the claims for expenses necessarily incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana, in the year 1867, which have been examined and reported upon by Inspector-General James A. Hardie; but in no case shall the sum allowed thereon be in excess of the award reported by said General Hardie; and in such investigation the testimony taken by General Hardie in relation thereto shall be received in evidence, but the same shall not be regarded as conclusive unless said officers are satisfied therewith. And the sums so found to be due shall be paid to the persons severally entitled thereto by a disbursing officer under the direction of the Secretary of War: Provided, That the acceptance of such payment shall be in full of all claims on account of said expenses; and provided further, That no claim under the provisions of this act shall be audited and paid unless presented within one year from the passage of this act.

Approved March 3, 1873.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1872.

#### General Orders No. 104 (not heretofore issued).

Until further orders, the articles of clothing of the new pattern will be issued at the same price as those of the old pattern, for which they are substituted, as given in General Orders No. 75, Adjutant-General's Office, December 26, 1871.

Articles not heretofore furnished will be issued at the following prices

Trousers, mounted, unmade, \$2.62 per pair.  
Trousers, foot, unmade, \$2.10 per pair.  
Fatigue hats, complete, \$2.90 each.  
White Berlin gloves, 20 cents per pair.  
By order of the Secretary of War:  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending March 17, 1873.

Tuesday, March 11.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon Alfred Delany in S. O. No. 323, December 11, 1872, from this office, is extended two months.

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Major Samuel Woods, paymaster, is, in addition to his present duties, assigned to duty as chief paymaster Military Division of the Pacific.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant D. H. Kelton, Tenth Infantry, in S. O. No. 38, February 21, 1873, from headquarters Department of Texas, is extended eight months, with permission to go beyond sea.

**Discharged.**—Recruit Edward Glenin, U. S. Army; Private Isaac E. McClure, Company A, Seventh Cavalry; by direction of the President, Private Charles Dougherty, Company L, Third Cavalry.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster General, Colonel Robert Allen, A. Q.-G., will report in person to the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific for assignment as chief of the Quartermaster's Department in that division, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Eddy, deputy quartermaster-general, of his temporary assignment as such under S. O. No. 162, July 16, 1872, from this office.

Wednesday, March 12.

**Discharged.**—Sergeant Louis Rothstein, Battery L, Second Artillery; Private David English, Company G, Seventeenth Infantry; Private Henry Uhlend, Company G, Twelfth Infantry; Sergeant George N. Sullivan, general service U. S. Army; Private John C. Thompson, Company G, Second Infantry.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon Clarence Ewen will report in person to the commanding officer Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon James P. Kimball is relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of Dakota for assignment to duty.

**Dishonorably discharged.**—Private Isaac White, Battery D, First Artillery.

In accordance with request of the Treasury Department, and on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, Major William E. Merrill, corps of engineers, in addition to his present duties, will report to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury for duty under the Light-House Board.

Thursday, March 13.

Colonel D. B. Sacket, inspector general, will inspect a quantity of unserviceable material, consisting of dark blue coat-cloth, on hand at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., and for which Captain John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, is responsible, after which he will proceed to Indianapolis, Indiana, and inspect certain quartermaster's stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand at Indianapolis Arsenal, reported as requiring the action of an inspector, and for which Captain R. M. Hill, Ordnance Department, is responsible. On completion of this duty Colonel Sacket will rejoin his proper station.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward Michael O'Malley, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at St. Louis Depot, St. Louis, Missouri, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment to duty.

**Discharged.**—Quartermaster Sergeant Daniel J. Dolan, Company L, Seventh Cavalry; Private Harry Raymond, Light Battery C, Third Artillery; Unattached Private Frederick Berg, Fifth Cavalry.

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Major Brantz Mayer, paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will report for duty in the Department of the Columbia.

Friday, March 14.

First Lieutenant Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery (recently promoted to Battery I, vice Sheldon, dismissed), is transferred to Battery E of that regiment, and will join his proper station without delay.

Major Thomas S. Dunn, Eighth Infantry (promoted from captain, Twenty-first Infantry), will proceed to join his proper station in the Department of the Platte.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Surgeon Joseph H. Bill will report in person to the commanding general Department of the East for assignment to duty.

**Discharged.**—Private Charles Erwin, Company B, Sixth Cavalry; Private Myron A. Cobb, Company H, Sixth Cavalry; Private James Cruise, Company I, Twenty-third Infantry; Private Charles Reich, Company A, Twelfth Infantry; Musician Walter Rogers, Company E, Second Infantry.

Saturday, March 15.

Leave of absence for six months, from April 15, 1873, is granted Assistant Surgeon Charles K. Winne.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon Charles K. Winne has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 15, 1873.

**Discharged.**—Private Joseph A. Miller, Company F, Fifth Cavalry; Recruit James S. Bryant, Mounted Service U. S. Army.

The commanding general Department of the Missouri will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergeant James Hoey, Company D, Eighth Cavalry, now serving with his command.

Inspector-General Edmund Schriver will proceed to

make certain inspections in accordance with a letter of special instructions that will be furnished him.

Inspector-General J. A. Hardie will proceed to make certain inspections in accordance with a letter of special instructions that will be furnished him.

Inspector-General D. B. Sacket will proceed to make certain inspections in accordance with a letter of special instructions that will be furnished him.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Lewis Warrington, Fourth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 56, March 5, 1873, from headquarters Mounted Recruiting Service, is extended twenty days.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Captain S. F. Barstow, assistant quartermaster, will report to the commanding general Military Division of the South for duty in that division.

Captain C. J. Dickey, Twenty-second Infantry, is relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to join his proper station.

As soon as existing requisitions have been filled, the superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge from depot 142 recruits, via Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Benton, Montana Territory, where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding general Department of Dakota for assignment to the Seventh Infantry. These recruits will be sent to Sioux City as soon as possible after April 15, 1873.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Monday, March 17.]

## CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Companies E, I, L, Tenth Cavalry, from Fort Sill, I. T., to Fort Richardson, Tex.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Brig.-Gen. Alex. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance.

THE Sundry Civil Act, approved March 3, appropriates for Springfield Armory, \$23,000; Rock Island Arsenal, \$230,000; for completion of new finishing shop for armory, (Washington or Springfield?) \$150,000, and one set of subaltern officers' quarters, \$23,756—in all \$173,756; forges, foundry, etc., \$50,000; machinery and shop fixtures, shop C, \$15,000; improvements of grounds, etc., \$8,000; paving basements of shops B and C, \$21,800; new guard house, fire engine house, quartermaster and commissary store house, \$27,500; water-power machinery, \$18,000; painting buildings and fences, \$10,000; Benicia Arsenal, \$50,045; San Antonio, Texas, for depot buildings, shops, offices, etc., \$100,000; for repairs at all other arsenals \$50,000, to be distributed as necessary.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

The following named officers are announced as the personal staff of the lieutenant-general commanding Military Division of the Missouri: Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Forsyth, Military Secretary; M. V. Sheridan, aide-de-camp; Frederick D. Grant, aide-de-camp. Major George A. Forsyth, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp.

## DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Leave of absence for thirty days March 8 was granted Acting Assistant Surgeon W. E. Turner, U. S. Army.

**Seventh Infantry.**—Verbal instructions of the Department commander of March 2 directed W. H. Lewis, A. A. I.-G. of the Department, to proceed and return via Dubuque, in making the inspection at Sioux City, Iowa, under G. O. No. 76, series of 1872, from department headquarters, all more direct routes being impracticable on account of heavy snows.

**Fort Pembina, D. T.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Pembina, D. T., 20th of March, 1873. Detail for the court: Captains Loyd Wheaton, A. A. Harbach, Twentieth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Ezra Woodruff, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants C. O. Bradley, Paul Harwood, Twentieth Infantry. Second Lieutenant John Bannister, Twentieth Infantry, judge-advocate.

**Twentieth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days March 8 was granted First Lieutenant W. R. Maize.

**Fort Totten, D. T.**—A correspondent, writing from this post under date of February 18, says: "The winter is under the most favorable circumstances, a dreary time, and especially so when you are thrown upon your own resources for the necessary recreation, without which Jack is a dull boy. Isolated as we stand here, and without a hearing for weeks together from the outside world (we have received only three mails since Christmas), it has behoved us to organizing a variety troupe from the members of the companies stationed here—which gave one of its performances on the 17th inst. (yesternight), consisting of a regular circle of burnt cork minstrels and an after programme of character songs, clog dances, etc., music by the band, two flutes and violins, Mr. Bones and Tambo playing the banjo. The attendance shows how fully it is appreciated and it is patronized by both officers and men. The good derived from these exhibitions is two-fold—engaging the spare time and relieving the monotony of a life in a wilderness of ice and snow, as also developing talents which are useful to our kind; for man is a social animal and must share his pleasures."

**Seventh Cavalry.**—On the arrival of the Seventh Cavalry at Fort Randall, D. T., Assistant Surgeon Elliott Coles, U. S. Army, under date of March 9 was ordered to receive the medical and hospital property for which Assistant Surgeon B. F. Pope, and A. A. Surgeon Frank Atkinson, U. S. Army, are responsible. The last named officers will then proceed as directed in S. O. No. 40, c. s., headquarters Department of the South. On arrival in this Department, all other medical officers on duty with

the Seventh Cavalry, will so continue until further orders.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Captain G. A. Hull, M. S. K. Quartermaster's Department.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "One of the finest balls of the season was given here on Wednesday evening March 12, 1873, by the privates of the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo. The hall for the occasion was one of the old troop quarters, and was splendidly decorated with American and German flags, evergreens, guirlands, etc. Over the band stand at the end of the room was a hanging arch representing all the different Army corps badges, surmounted by transparent stars illuminated; back of the stand was a transparency representing the American coat of arms, and over the entrance another transparency, a green wreath encircling a pair of crossed sabres and the motto 'The Army and Navy forever;' to the right and left of the band stand a rack of carbines, and in each end of the room hung suspended a sabre chandelier, the light below reflecting on the polished sabres, making the scene very brilliant; on the sides of the room garrison flags gracefully looped up with crossed sabres and pictures; the ceiling was hung with evergreen looped up with wreaths from which were suspended canaries in cages. The music was excellent, being furnished by the depot band, ten instruments, Professor Magin leader. In the early part of the evening the ball was graced by the presence of the officers of the garrison and their ladies. Fully seventy-five couples were present, and dancing was kept up until a late hour in the morning, the band winding up with 'Home Sweet Home' about 4:30 A. M., and all departed well satisfied. A splendid supper was furnished by Chas. Kober, of St. Louis, and all considered the 'Private's ball' a grand success. CAVALRYMAN."

**Fifteenth Infantry.**—"Permit me through the columns of your journal, to pay a parting tribute to a deceased friend, First Lieutenant W. J. Sartle, late adjutant Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, and A. A. G., District of New Mexico. Lieutenant Sartle graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, in June, 1867, and was assigned to the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, then on duty in Alabama; he was appointed regimental adjutant in November same year, which position he fulfilled up to the time of his unfortunate death, January, 1873. He was a native of Vermont and a protégé of the Hon. Judge Poland, to whom he was indebted for his appointment to the Military Academy. The Green Mountain State never gave to the Army a truer type of soldier, or a more genial companion than Lieutenant W. J. Sartle. Generous to a fault, as a friend he was true as steel, and brave as a brave man. His office, books, and papers were models; for which General Williams, adjutant-general of the Department, paid him the highest compliment only a few months ago. Notwithstanding this he was not unacquainted with sorrow, which to a casual acquaintance would be entirely concealed. The great Author of our being, who wields the destinies of men and nations, in his mysterious course gave to the deceased his full measure of sorrow. It was his lot, when hundreds of miles away, surveying a reservation for the savage Apaches, to have the partner of his joys and troubles summoned beyond the vale—his young wife, in the bloom of youth, whom he had left but a few days previous, the picture of health and womanly beauty. In the silent watches of the night, when naught but the low, sad monotone of the winter's night-wind could bear witness, her spirit mysteriously took its flight to the future so mystic and drear. Close on this followed the death of his father. These sad bereavements, together with intense physical suffering (the latter few were aware of), caused reason to forsake its throne, and in that unhappy moment his spirit was summoned to its Creator. May the father of the fatherless guard and protect his orphan boy, and comfort his equally orphan sister, until the time, which is to come, when the sister, brother, wife, and son, shall meet in that far-off home, where the weary are at rest and the hope of fond hearts blighted with a double love is blest. J. W. E."

**Fourteenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, was granted Captain G. W. Davis, March 13.

**Fifth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for twenty days has been granted First Lieutenant Henry Romeyn, to take effect when, in the opinion of his post commander, his services can best be spared.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

**Fort Bridger.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Bridger, W. T., March 11. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry. Captain Emory W. Clift, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieutenants James N. Wheelan, Second Cavalry; Benjamin H. Rogers, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Frank U. Robinson, Second Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Frank Baker, Thirteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

**Third Cavalry.**—A correspondent informs us that "on the night of March 12th inst., the members of General George H. Thomas Lodge, T. O. G. T., Company A, Third Cavalry, gave in honor of some of their members who are about to leave the service, a grand hop in the dining-room of this company, which was tastefully decorated, the garrison flags being placed against the walls from one end of the room to the other. Several officers of the post, with their ladies, graced the room with their presence. The dancing was kept up until 11 o'clock, when all repaired to the library-room of Company A, and sat down to an elegant supper. This over, dancing was continued until 3 A. M."

A meeting of officers of the Third Cavalry, at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, was held December 27, 1872, in memory of Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Stanwood, of the same regiment, who died at his

home in Brighton, Mass., December 20. The following resolutions were read as the sentiments of those officers belonging to the regiment of the deceased stationed at his post, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory:

Whereas, In the Providence of Almighty God, our comrade, Frank Stanwood, has closed his record, and on earth is no longer of us; be it

Resolved, That we, officers of his regiment, deeply mourn the loss of one we have long esteemed as a pattern of soldierly ability and honor, as a comrade ever reliable and generous, as a gentleman above reproach.

Resolved, That his service in the regiment has reflected signal credit upon it, and has proven how well-merited were the brevets given him during the war of the Rebellion for coolness, energy, and skill in battle.

Resolved, That his example as an officer could well be emulated by his juniors. Bringing, as he did, to the service education, culture, and refinement to an unusual degree, he was ever unostentatious and retiring; as a company commander, ever alive to the individual wants of his men; as a senior officer, ever considerate and courteous; as a regimental officer, ever ready to vindicate the honor of his organization and his comrades.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our heartfelt sympathy and the solemn assurance that while their loss is irreparable, we so consider ours; and as his memory will ever be cherished and honored by them, so will we, in this his larger family, ever keep his memory green.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased as a simple expression of our feelings, with a view to their publication in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and Boston Advertiser, should such a course be agreeable to them.

CUBER GROVER, Lieut.-Col. Third Cavalry, President.  
B. E. WHITMAN, First Lieut. Third Cavalry, Secretary.

All officers of the Third Cavalry stationed at Fort McPherson, North Platte and Sidney Barracks, Nebraska, unite with the officers at Fort Russell in adopting the above resolutions as a true expression of their sorrow at the loss of a dear comrade, and of their sincere sympathy with his family. A copy of this record is sent to the family of Colonel Stanwood as an assurance that affectionate regard for him is universal among the officers of his regiment.

J. J. REYNOLDS, Col. Third Cavalry, President.

ANDREW H. RUSSELL, 2d Lieut. Third Cav., Secretary.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

Ninth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of five months, was granted Second Lieutenant John Conline, February 20.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted First Lieutenant Frank P. Gross, February 19.

Second Lieutenant W. T. Duggan, Tenth Infantry, February 21 was directed to transfer to Captain G. A. Purington, Ninth Cavalry, ninety-six recruits for the Ninth Cavalry to be conducted to Fort Clark for distribution as follows: Four to Company A, fifteen to Company C, twelve to Company D, fourteen to Company E, fifteen to Company G, sixteen to Company H, ten to Company I, ten to Company K. The recruits for the Twenty-fifth Infantry will also be transferred to Captain Purington, who will turn them over to the commanding officer of Fort Clark, to be forwarded to Fort Davis, at the first opportunity, with the recruits for Company I, Ninth Cavalry. The recruits for Company D, Ninth Cavalry, will be forwarded to Fort Stockton at the same time.

Ninth Infantry.—The chief ordnance officer of the Department March 6 was directed to issue 10,000 rounds of carbine cartridges to each of the following named companies at Fort Clark, Texas: Companies A, E, G, H, and K. When received at Fort Clark, the commanding officer will have the musket ammunition, in the possession of cavalry companies at his post, transferred to the infantry companies.

Fort Clark, Texas.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Clark, Texas, March 10. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Merritt, Ninth Cavalry; Captains Jesse A. P. Hampson, Tenth Infantry; Ambrose E. Hooker, J. Lee Humfreysville, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenants Joel T. Kirkman, Tenth Infantry; Gustavus Volois, Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants James R. Cranston, Tenth Infantry; Martin B. Hughes, Daniel H. Floyd, Ninth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant Daniel F. Stiles, Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

Fort Sill, I. T.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Sill, I. T., on March 14. Detail for the court: Captains Nicholas Nolan, Philip L. Lee, Wm. B. Kennedy, Tenth Cavalry; Charles F. Robe, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenants Jacob Paulus, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Samuel R. Colladay, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants William Davis, Jr., Thaddeus W. Jones, Tenth Cavalry. Captain Mason Jackson, Eleventh Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

Ringgold Barracks.—A General Court-martial convened at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, March 15. Detail for the court: Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth Cavalry; Captains Fred. M. Crandal, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Oscar Hagen, Ninth Cavalry; Philip F. Harvey, A. S., U. S. Army; First Lieutenants Edward Donovan, Geo. E. Albee, Twenty-fourth Infantry; William H. Hugo, Ninth Cavalry. First Lieutenant Mirand W. Sexton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

Fort Richardson.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Richardson, Texas, March 14. Detail for the court: Captains Henry L. Chipman, Eleventh Infantry; Wm. H. Forwood, A. S., U. S. Army; Thomas Little, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenants Ira Quinby, R. Q., Eleventh Infantry; John T. Morrison, Tenth Cavalry; Charles F. Roe, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieutenants Leon A. Matile, Eleventh Infantry; George H. Evans, Frank P. Reap, Tenth Cavalry. First Lieutenant Ogden B. Read, adjutant Eleventh Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

Eleventh Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Captain C. A. Wikoff, February 19.

The leave of absence granted Captain Charles A. Wikoff, Eleventh Infantry, in par. 5, S. O. No. 36, c. 2., from department headquarters, was extended five days, March 6.

Payment of Troops.—Major W. P. Gould, paymaster, February 20 was ordered to Fort Bliss, Texas, to pay

the troops, to include the 28th of February, and, on his return, to pay the troops at Forts Quitman, Davis, and Stockton. Major P. P. G. Hall, paymaster, at the same time was ordered to return to his station (Fort Concho) and pay the troops, to include the 28th of February, at that post, and Forts McKavett, Griffin, and Richardson.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Par. 4, S. O. No. 9, c. 2., from department headquarters, is amended to read First Lieutenant W. I. Sanborn instead of Second Lieutenant.

Colonel G. L. Andrews, March 4, was ordered to Austin, Texas, with such men of his post as may be under sentence to the penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, turning them over to the commanding officer of Austin to be forwarded to their destination. Upon completion of this duty, he can avail himself of his leave of absence, reporting his departure from Austin to the A. A. Adjutant-General, Department of Texas. Major Zenas R. Bliss, was directed to proceed to Fort Davis, Texas, and, upon the departure of Colonel Andrews, assume command of the regiment and the post.

Tenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of eight months, was granted First Lieutenant D. H. Kelton, February 21.

Tenth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, was granted Major G. W. Schofield, February 20.

Leave of absence for ten days from April 1, 1873, has been granted Captain S. T. Norvell.

Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, commanding Tenth Cavalry, has issued the following general order:

It is with deep regret the lieutenant-colonel commanding announces to the regiment the death of Captain S. W. Walsh of acute laryngitis at Camp Supply, I. T., on the 3d of this month. Promoted from the ranks of the Army, Captain Walsh served through the war of the rebellion in various grades and became lieutenant-colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. Upon the reorganization of the Army in 1866, he was appointed a captain in this regiment as a reward for his military services.

He was a thorough soldier, whose daily life was in his profession, faithful to his trusts of the strictest honor and integrity. His manly qualities had endeared him to the present commander of the regiment, and no one of all his comrades more deeply and feelingly deplores his untimely loss.

Fourth Cavalry.—Major John P. Hatch, February 20, was ordered to Fort Sill, I. T., via Austin, Hempstead and Dallas, Texas, to inspect that post, and, more particularly, to examine a large number of horses reported as unfit for use. He will make such inspections of the staff departments as their respective chiefs may desire.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, New York.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending March 18, 1873: Major M. A. Reno, Seventh Cavalry; Captain W. McK. Dunn, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant H. W. Spole, Eighth Cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel R. Jones, A. I.-G. U. S. Army; Captain C. W. Foster, Q. M. D. U. S. Army; Major John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant John C. Thompson, Third Cavalry; Majors Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers; T. M. Anderson, Tenth Infantry; Wm. Myers, Q. M. U. S. Army.

Fifth Artillery.—The Boston Advertiser of March 18 says: Six soldiers, named John Lux, Albert Koepler, Charles Brown Albert Cretun, James Kelly, and John Andrews, all belonging to Battery E, Fifth Artillery, made their escape at about nine o'clock last evening from Fort Independence with the aid of an open boat. Their absence was soon after discovered at roll call, and a squad of soldiers were at once despatched to this city to find them; but up to a late hour this morning they had not been arrested.

David's Island.—The General Court-martial instituted in par. 2, S. O. No. 36, c. 2., from department headquarters, of which Major R. V. W. Howard, Third Artillery, is president, re-convened at David's Island, N. Y. H., on March 13.

Fort Columbus.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 21, at 11 o'clock A. M. Detail for the court: Captain Thomas Britton, Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant Stephen Baker, Sixth Infantry; R. W. Bard, Second Infantry; Second Lieutenants B. H. Randolph, Third Artillery; E. B. Pratt, Twenty-third Infantry; R. T. Lyons, Seventeenth Infantry. First Lieutenant G. F. Barstow, Third Artillery, judge-advocate.

Fort Monroe.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., March 18. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roberts, Fourth Artillery; Captains S. S. Elder, First Artillery; S. N. Benjamin, Second Artillery; First Lieutenants F. W. Hess, Third Artillery; D. D. Wheeler, First Artillery; R. E. De Russy, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenants J. H. Gifford, Second Artillery; William Everett, Fourth Artillery; W. E. Birkhimer, Third Artillery. First Lieutenant W. A. Kobbe, Jr., Third Artillery, judge-advocate.

Second Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., March 18. The following officers of the Second Artillery were detailed for the court: Captain G. T. Olmsted, Jr.; First Lieutenant W. P. Graves, G. Mitchell, A. C. Taylor; Second Lieutenants M. Crawford, Jr., William Stanton, H. A. Reed. Second Lieutenant Barnet Wager, judge-advocate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

First Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Second Lieutenant Gilbert S. Jennings, March 13.

Payment of Troops.—Paymaster V. C. Hanna, U. S. Army, March 4 was directed to proceed to and pay the troops at the following stations; on completion of which duty he will return to his station in Detroit, Mich.: Fort Wayne, Michigan; Detroit Arsenal, Dearbornville, Michigan; Columbus Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana; Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Michigan, March 18. The following officers of the First Infantry were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel, Captains R. H. Offley, I. D. DeRussy, Kinzie Bates, G. S. Gallupe; First Lieutenants D. F. Callinan, R. G. Heiner. First Lieutenant Henry R. Jones, judge-advocate of the court.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal

The following officers reported at department headquarters during the week ending March 11; Second Lieutenant P. E. Thompson, Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant G. G. Greenough, Fourth Artillery; Captains W. P. Martin, M. S. K. Q. D.; James Henton, Twenty-third Infantry; O. W. Pollock, Twenty-third Infantry; P. Collins, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant James Halloran, Twelfth Infantry; Captain J. W. Mason, Fifth Cavalry.

Twelfth Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty days was granted First Lieutenant James Halloran, March 4.

A. A. Surgeon Levi H. Patty, U. S. Army, March 4, was relieved from duty at Yerba Buena Island, California, and ordered to report to the commanding officer of Angel Island, California, to relieve A. A. Surgeon W. L. Newlands, U. S. Army, of his duties at that post, who, upon being relieved, will report in person for duty at Yerba Buena Island, California.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Fifth Cavalry.—Headquarters Fifth Cavalry has been changed from Camp McDowell, A. T., to New Camp near Tucson, A. T., post-office address, Tucson. The troops belonging to the garrison of Camp Lowell, A. T., including Troop D, First Cavalry, were ordered to report for orders to the commanding officer of the New Camp near Tucson, A. T.

THE bill authorizing appointments and promotions in the Medical and Ordnance Departments of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes, which passed the Senate February 28, did not go through the House, and did not therefore become a law. Its provisions were as follows:

That the President is hereby authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill all such vacancies as now exist in the Medical Department of the Army up to, and including the grade of, major: *Provided*, That all positions and offices above said grade of major, in said Department, which are now vacant are hereby abolished: *And provided further*, That whenever the office of Surgeon-General shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, thereupon the grade of brigadier-general in said Department shall at once cease to exist, and all the duties and functions of said office of Surgeon-General shall devolve upon, and be performed by, such officer of said Department as shall be designated by the President.

SEC. 2. That the President is also hereby authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill such vacancies as now exist in the Ordnance Department of the Army, except in the grade of second lieutenant, which grade is hereby abolished: *Provided*, That whenever the office of Chief of Ordnance shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, thereupon the grade of brigadier-general in said Department shall at once cease to exist, and all the duties and functions of said office of Chief of Ordnance shall devolve upon and be performed by such officer of said Department as shall be designated by the President.

SEC. 3. That the President is also hereby authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill, by appointment, three vacancies of the rank of major now existing in the Paymasters' Department: *Provided*, That all other vacancies existing in said Department are hereby abolished.

SEC. 4. That all officers of the Army who have been or who shall hereafter be retired therefrom on account of wounds received in battle shall hold rank on such retired list, and receive pay according to the rank they actually held at the time such cause for retirement occurred, and not according to the rank of command: *Provided*, That so much of this section as applies to the pay of officers now on the retired list shall not take effect until July 1, 1873; and so much of all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this section are hereby repealed.

#### LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the date given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

MARCH 14.  
Dibble, E. S., Captain. Fenton, T., Second U. S. Art'y.  
French, S. B., Major. Hill, W., Captain.  
Johnson, J. P., Captain.  
MARCH 18.  
Baker, G., Captain. Laurie, W. H., Captain.  
De Kay, D., Colonel. Riley, J., Captain.  
Delany, J. A., Captain. Seeley, C., Captain.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

BEFORE coming North the *Powhatan* will make a short visit to some of the Cuban ports.

AN order has been issued to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury for the distribution of \$27,500 bounty money to the officers and crew of the U. S. S. *Queen of the West*.

ABSOLOM KIRBY has been nominated to his original position on the active list as second assistant engineer in the Navy, in pursuance of a special act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873.

THE *Shanmut* sailed from Key West March 5, under orders to visit Havana, Matanzas, and such other ports on the northern coast of Cuba as occasion may require—to return to Key West by May 1.

THE Navy-Department has invited proposals for building the engines of the eight new steam sloops of war. It is not settled whether all the sloops or half of them will be built in private yards.

IN accordance with an act approved March 3, 1873, the President has nominated Howard F. Moffat, now a volunteer officer on the active list of the Navy, to be a master on the retired list of the Navy.

THE U. S. Commissioners for the Vienna Exposition will give the officers of the storeship *Guard* full control of the ship on the 21st or 22d of March, and if no further delays occur, she will leave New York Harbor on the 24th or 25th.

COMMODORE J. R. M. MULLANY has been ordered to assume command of the Naval station at League Island, Pa., the better to carry out the removal of the machinery and appliances from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, as preparations are made, and it is expedient to remove them.

THE *Alaska*, repairing at New York, is to go to the Mediterranean station for a year or two. She is in good condition after a long cruise on the Asiatic station, and not more than four or five weeks are required to make such repairs as are necessary for the contemplated service.

DISPATCHES from Washington, says the *Portsmouth Journal*, state that a large additional force of men are to be immediately employed at this Navy Yard. Extensive repairs are to be made on the dry dock, and the improvements on the U. S. S. *Marton*, will be recommenced.

THE *Plymouth* sailed from Lisbon, February 17, for Madeira, Canaries, Cape de Verde Islands, and W. U. of Africa. She will probably reach St. Paul de Loando between the 15th and 20th of April, and Captain Shufeldt thinks he will touch on homeward passage at Barbadoes or St. Thomas about the middle of May.

THE President has appointed the following visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.: Hon. Alvah Sablin, Vermont; General J. J. Reynolds, United States Army; Victor Dupont, Wilmington, Del.; William H. Hackett, Portsmouth, N. H.; Judge A. A. Wright, Florida; Prof. David A. Wallace, Monmouth College, Ill.; Prof. C. G. Rogers, Tennessee, and Judge D. A. Pardee, Louisiana.

REAR-ADMIRAL A. M. PENNOCK is expected to leave Honolulu about the 19th of February, in the *Bentley*, and be absent about ten days, visiting other ports in the Hawaiian group. His Majesty, the newly-chosen King of the Islands, proposed to avail himself of this opportunity to visit one or more of the islands of his dominion. The latest dates from the *Bentley* and *California* are February 17.

THE *El Porvenir* of Valle Gattel, of the 22d of February, says that the practicability of the ship canal through Nicaragua has been settled by the labors of the present United States surveying party in Nicaragua. The difference of levels between Lake Managua and the large lake of Nicaragua has been determined to be 23 35-100 feet American, and 23 3-10 feet Spanish measure. The surveying party visited the capital, and on the 18th of February last took the steamer on the lake which was to convey them to Virgin Bay.

THE *Juniata* is to be employed in running a line of soundings from our own coast to Bermuda. First Assistant Engineer Thos. W. Rae, who has great experience in laying submarine cables and has been employed in connection with such work in the West Indies, has been ordered to report for duty on board the *Juniata*. The employment of the *Juniata* will be entirely in the interests of the United States and our own citizens, the company which is to lay the cable being composed of many of our prominent business men.

THE *Yantic* was still at Zanzibar January 18, for the purpose of co-operating with Sir Bartle Frere in his mission to the Sultan. Sir Bartle and party reached Zanzibar January 13, and the next day Commander Wilson accompanied him on a visit to his Excellency the Sultan, with several officers of the *Yantic*. The result of the visit was about as in the case of the previous one made by Commander Wilson. The Sultan's reply had not been promulgated when it should be. The *Yantic* would proceed to Bombay.

No orders have been issued for the return of the *Brooklyn* or the *Shenandoah* from the European station. These vessels will not have been absent three years until the coming summer, both having been commissioned in August, 1870, and are now in comparatively good condition, particularly the *Shenandoah*. The *Alaska* will supply the place of the *Plymouth*, now on the way to New York, and it is not at all likely that there will be any other change at present in the vessels of the European station, unless the privilege should be accorded to

Rear-Admiral Alden of returning home in a public vessel.

THE *Plymouth*, which sailed from Spezzia latter part of January for Villefranche, to prepare for her homeward voyage, had instructions to proceed from the latter port down the coast of Spain, touching at such ports as her commanding officer should consider advisable, to Gibraltar; thence to Lisbon, and fill up with hard coal. From Lisbon she was to take her departure by the 1st of March, proceed along the west coast of Africa as far as the Bight of Benin, anchoring at all the ports of commerce en route on the main land, and at Cape de Verde and Canary Islands. From the Bight she would go to St. Paul de Loando, thence to New York, so as to reach home in May.

It is understood that the crew of the *Colorado* will be paid off at the Seaman's Exchange, No. 189 Cherry St., New York. The payment will be made by checks on the Sub-Treasury at New York, payable to bearer. To prevent fraud upon the sailors by "land sharks" and others, and also to secure them against loss and a useless expenditure of their money, which after a long cruise, generally amounts to considerable sums, Captain Duncan has made arrangements with the East Side Savings Bank, connected with the Exchange, to cash the checks and to afford the men every opportunity for depositing any part of their money, which can be drawn at the pleasure of the depositor. It is further stated that hereafter the crews of all U. S. vessels going out of commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard will be paid off in the above manner, which we should judge to be a most excellent plan. It has, however, yet to be tried, and those who will be most anxious for its non-success are the proprietors of the numerous grog shops in the vicinity of the Navy-yard, and who are not by any means desirous of losing "Jack's" patronage, and the opportunity of making enormous profits by a large sale of a poor quality of liquors. We predict the success of the new plan of paying off, and trust it will be given a thorough trial.

Since writing the above, the following letter from Commodore Reynolds, to Captain Duncan, United States Shipping Commissioner at New York, has been published, and will be interesting to the friends of seamen:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1873.

C. C. Duncan, Esq., United States Shipping Commissioner, New York.

SIR: The Navy Department has authorized the acceptance of your proposition to open the naval rendezvous and to pay off the crews of ships of war at 187 and 189 Cherry street, believing with yourself and with Vice-Admiral Rowan, commanding Navy-yard, Brooklyn, that such a measure will tend to benefit the seamen themselves and the naval service generally. This Bureau has given the necessary direction as to the transfer of the rendezvous from the Vermont to your rooms, and Vice-Admiral Rowan will communicate with you accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Chief of Bureau.

COMMANDER E. W. Henry, on the retired list of the U. S. Navy, died on March 8, at his residence, Piermont, N. Y. He was born in New York, and appointed in the Navy from the same State on April 7, 1842; he was attached to the sloop *Saratoga*, on the coast of Africa, in 1843-'44, and the frigate *Columbus*, East India Squadron, 1845-'46, and the Naval school in 1847-'48; promoted to post midshipman August 10, 1847, and served on the frigate *St. Lawrence*, Mediterranean Squadron, 1847-'50, and the mail steamer *Georgia*, 1851-'52. From 1852 to 1856, was on survey duty surveying the river La Plata, on September 15, 1855, being commissioned as Lieutenant; on special duty at Washington in 1857-'58, and served on the steam frigate *Wabash*, Mediterranean Squadron, 1858, and the sloop *Savannah* 1861; was attached to the steam gunboat *Sebag*, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1861-'62, and was commissioned as lieutenant-commander on July 16, 1862; served on the steam frigate *Colorado*, West Gulf Squadron, 1863, and commanded the steam gunboat *Owasco*, Western Gulf Squadron, 1864; commissioned as commander March 3, 1865, doing duty in that year in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; commanded the steamer *Nipsic*, Brazil Squadron, 1866; was retired on March 19, 1867, and was on duty during 1868-'69-'70, at League Island, Pennsylvania, and since that time has not performed any active duty.

PROVISIONS of the act, approved March 3, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government: To enable the Secretary of the Navy to organize parties to observe the transit of Venus in December, 1874, \$100,000, to be expended by the commission created by the act of June 10, 1872: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be covered into the Treasury until the objects for which it is made shall have been accomplished: *And Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to detail two vessels of the Navy, from the Asiatic or Pacific stations, to convey parties to the points selected for observation with which there is no regular communication. To enable the Secretary of the Navy to deposit with the assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Washington City, District of Columbia, the sum of \$100,000, subject to the order of the United States District Court for District of Columbia, in the case of the United States against the rebel steamer *Sumter*, in prize, said sum is hereby appropriated. To purchase land adjoining the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and for improving the same, for the purpose of extending the area and creating additional convenience for quarters, \$45,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; but no money shall be paid for said land until the State of Maryland has ceded jurisdiction over the same to the United States. Improvements at navy-yards under direction of the Bureau of Ordnance.—For the magazine at Boston, Massachusetts, \$500; for the Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia—for removal of the present and establishment of a new magazine and ordnance build-

ings, \$100,000; for the magazine at Mare Island, California, \$10,433.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from the United States monitor *Terror*, Key West, Florida, February 20, says: "At this place a few weeks ago it was deemed necessary to steam this vessel for the purpose of killing the malaria of the yellow fever, and the vermin which had accumulated on board. Steam was gotten up in the boilers and distributed through the ship by means of a series of steam pipes, a continuous discharge being kept up until the average temperature rose to 185 deg. F., before the steam was let into the ship. All of the hatches were covered with the exception of one small hatch, leading into the fire room from the main deck, which was kept opened for the purpose of getting in and out of the fire-room, and for the admission of air. It was supposed that the fire-room was isolated from the rest of the ship as it was reported so by the engineer in charge, and on the report of the chief engineer that all was right, the steam was turned on. It was not long, however, before his mistake was discovered. The steam backed into the fire-room with tremendous force, expelling all of the atmosphere from below, causing all of the lights to go out, leaving the fire-room in utter darkness, and raising the temperature to about 200 deg. F., so that it was impossible to live below on account of the intense heat. An order was then given by the engineer in charge to Second Assistant Engineer George C. Drinen to shut off the steam. Mr. Drinen, acting on his order, directed some of the firemen below to help him to turn off the steam, as it was not safe for one man to venture below alone. They disobeyed this order, going below and then running back on deck again with their caps over their mouths, crying out, 'by G—d, this is hot.' Mr. Drinen was consequently left below to fight the battle all alone. While closing the valves he was overcome by the steam and intense heat from the boilers. Though falling from weakness a number of times, the brave young engineer fought the steam and heat until he succeeded in accomplishing his task, which was done at the risk of his life, not one minute too soon, as the water was leaving the boilers fast, and would in a short time have caused an explosion. As soon as the valves were closed, the boilers regulated, and all dangers were over, he went up on deck, when the surgeon of the *Terror*, seeing his condition, immediately put him under medical treatment, which promptitude saved his life. Mr. Drinen was not expected to live on the night of the occurrence. Congestion of the brain set in, and it was very difficult for him to breathe, his lungs being so much affected from inhaling steam. He is improving fast, but will probably never be wholly recovered from the effects."

THE New York Times correspondent at Annapolis on March 13 writes that the Naval Academy authorities are now engaged in securing the property they propose to add to the institution. The section from which this addition will be made is one which will be of comparatively little cost, being a portion of our town inhabited mostly by colored people, who live not in palatial residences. Mr. James R. Howison, who has the negotiation of the purchase of the property for the academy, has already made the purchase of a portion of the most needed part. The jurisdiction over the same had already been granted by the Legislature of Maryland, as far back as 1867. This body has always ceded to the academy the property it needed—a few years ago giving up even its gubernatorial mansion. Congress has appropriated for this present addition \$45,000. The Admiral proposes to proceed immediately about the work. There will be additions made to the midshipmen's quarters on this new property. The academy had a number of Japanese visitors, last week, who registered themselves at "The Maryland," as all the way from "Yedo, Japan," from which city they have friends in the academy. They went the rounds of the institution, and then passed over to look at the double-turreted monitor, the *Amphitrite* lying off the school. They were also shown through our venerable State House, which, by the way, was struck by lightning, but not injured, on Tuesday morning. Sailmaker Thos. S. Gay, of the gallant old *Constellation*, of *L'Insurgente*, and *La Vengeance* fame, received a short time since \$24,000 as prize money for being on a steam torpedo-launch which ran into and sank the Confederate steamer *Albatross*, off Cape Fear, North Carolina. Mr. Gay resigned his warrant as sailmaker, U. S. Navy. Mr. Richard Houghton, of this city, was also in luck. He had a brother in the cutter, and as his heir he received some \$7,000 or \$8,000. Lieutenant Commander Benj. Lamberton reported for duty at the Naval Academy yesterday. Cadet Midshipman Chas. Winslow, lately dropped from the rolls of the navy, has been reinstated. The midshipmen at Washington on the 4th did not suffer so seriously as has been reported. There were only two frostbitten; some few met with contusions, and a good lot of sore eyes and sore feet!—the former caused by dust, and the latter by walking. The day after the parade eighty-two were on the sick-list, and sixteen excused.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE. ORDERED.

MARCH 12.—Assistant Surgeon W. G. Farewell, to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.  
MARCH 14.—Lieutenant Joseph E. Jones, to the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston, Mass.  
MARCH 15.—Commodore George B. Balch, as governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia on the 1st April next.  
Commander John Lee Davis, as member of the Light-house Board on the 1st April next.  
Ensign Hanson R. Tyler, to the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston.  
Medical Director Wm. M. Wood, from duty as general inspector of hospitals, etc., on the 1st April next, and placed on waiting orders.  
First Assistant Engineer John Lowe, to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.  
MARCH 17.—Commodore E. T. Nichols, as a member of the Examining and Retiring Board at Washington on the 1st April next.  
Commander Charles J. McDougal, to temporary command of the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco, Cal.  
Lieutenant-Commander John McFarland, to the receiving ship New Hampshire, at Norfolk, Va.

MARCH 18.—Captain Chas. A. Baldwin, to command the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco, Cal.  
Lieutenants Geo. F. Wilkins and Louis V. Housel, to the receiving ship Vermont, at New York.  
Assistant Surgeon E. Z. Derr, to the Naval Academy.  
Assistant Surgeon E. E. W. Carson, to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

## DETACHED.

MARCH 12.—Midshipmen W. P. Ray, George A. Calhoun, M. F. Wright, and F. H. Le Favor, from the Narragansett, and ordered to return home and wait orders.  
Assistant Surgeon J. W. Buell, from the Sabine, and ordered to the Wyoming, per steamer of 22d inst.  
Assistant Surgeon R. C. Persons, from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California, and ordered to the store ship Onward.  
Assistant Surgeon A. F. Price, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.  
First Assistant Engineer Jas. L. Vanclean, from the Tallapoosa, and placed on waiting orders.  
First Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Tallapoosa.  
MARCH 14.—Lieutenant Hamilton Perkins, from the Junata, and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenant B. E. Carmody, from Hydrographic duty, and ordered to the receiving ship New Hampshire, at Norfolk, on the 20th inst.  
Master Arthur B. Speyers, from the receiving ship Vermont, at New York, and ordered to the Junata.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster John R. Carmody, from the Naval Station, at New London, Conn., and ordered to duty at New Orleans, La.  
Assistant Paymaster Stephen Rand, Jr., from duty at New Orleans, La.

MARCH 15.—Rear-Admiral T. Bailey, from duty as member of the Light-house Board on the 1st April next, and placed on waiting orders.  
Rear-Admiral Henry Walker, from duty as member of the Light-house Board on the 1st April next, and placed on waiting orders.  
Rear-Admiral M. Smith, as governor of the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 1st April next, and placed on waiting orders.  
Commodore F. A. Parker, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and ordered as member of the Light-house Board on the 1st April next.

Commander R. L. Law, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to command the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia, on the 1st April next.  
Commander A. W. Weaver, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 25th inst., and ordered to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 1st April next.

Commander Walter W. Queen, from the command of the receiving ship Potomac, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st April, as assistant executive.  
Medical Director J. M. Foltz, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, on the 1st April, and placed on waiting orders.  
Medical Inspector P. J. Horwitz, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, on the 1st April next.

MARCH 17.—Rear-Admiral G. H. Scott, from the command of the Naval Station, League Island, and ordered to command the North Atlantic Station, per steamer of the 5th April next.  
Rear-Admiral Jos. P. Green, from the command of the North Atlantic Station, on reporting of his relief, ordered home, and placed on waiting orders.  
Rear-Admiral Charles Wilkes, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and placed on waiting orders.

Commodore James H. Strong, from duty as inspector of the Third Light-house District, on the 30th June next, and placed on waiting orders.  
Commodore S. D. Trenchard, as a member of the Examining and Retiring Board on the 31st May next, and ordered as inspector of the Third Light-house District on the 30th June next.

Captain Francis A. Roe, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco, Cal., and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenant-Commander Geo. M. Buche, from special duty, and ordered as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.  
Captain Chas. H. Baldwin, from the command of the Colorado, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commanders O. F. Heyerman, Henry F. Pickens, and Silas Casey, Lieutenants W. W. Mead and F. McIlvaine, Masters Richard Wainwright, E. K. Moore, and F. J. Drake, Midshipman G. A. Merriam, Mates Alex. McIntosh and L. B. Gallagher, Surgeon C. J. S. Wells, Assistant Surgeon F. K. Hartzell, Chaplain J. E. Matthews, Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, First Assistant Engineer I. S. Finney, Second Assistant Engineer H. L. Sloan, Boatswain Robert Anderson, Gunner Thomas H. Fortune, Carpenter John McFarlane, and Sailmaker John W. North, from the Colorado, and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Inspector J. N. Carpenter, from the Colorado, and ordered to settle accounts.

Master R. Clarendon Jones, from duty at New Orleans, on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Master E. E. Braithury, from the receiving ship Sabine on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Master Albert Ross, from the Observatory on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Master Charles V. Morris, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Chaplain Mason Noble, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer Carlton A. Uber, from duty as member of the Board of Examiners at Washington, D. C., on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Thomas G. Bell, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain George Willmuth, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain James Walker, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Edward Cavendy, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter W. M. Loughton, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Jonas Dibble, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Wm. D. Jenkins, from the receiving ship Vermont on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter John Southwick, from the Naval Academy on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Charles Boardman, from the receiving ship Ohio on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker Jacob Stevens, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 18.—Lieutenant John M. Rich, from the Lackawanna, and placed on sick leave.

## RESIGNED.

MARCH 12.—Assistant Surgeon Geo. H. Torney.

MARCH 15.—Acting Sailmaker Henry C. Shanley.

MARCH 17.—Assistant Surgeon Geo. O. Allen.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending March 15, 1873:

James Kallahar, ordinary seaman, December 28, 1872, U. S. steamer Wachusett, Barcelona, Spain.

Charles Moran, gunner, February 7, U. S. steamer California.

Commodore Wm. B. Latimer (retired list), February 15, 1873, at Baltimore, Md.

## CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

MARCH 13.—Second Lieutenant Carlile P. Porter, promoted a first lieutenant, to rank from February 1, 1873.

MARCH 14.—Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Zellin, by direction of Navy Department, ordered to consider himself by 1st April next detached from sloop Constellation, and to report in person to the commandant for further orders.

MARCH 18.—Captain Geo. W. Collier, by direction of the Navy Department, ordered to consider himself by 1st April next detached from Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and to report in person to the commandant of the corps for further orders.

(From the London Engineer.)

## THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

WE have before us the detailed reports for 1872 of the United States Navy Department, and although these documents do not contain any elaborate criticisms on the naval policy of foreign Powers, nor any revolutionary theories of marine engineering or naval construction, as has generally been the case in former years, still they present many points likely to be of interest to our readers. One of the most important facts that we learn from them is that the United States have definitively decided to abandon any pretensions that they might previously have entertained of ranking as a first-class naval power. This policy, although only indistinctly indicated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, is expounded clearly enough in the documents furnished by the Chiefs of the Bureaux of Steam Engineering and Naval Construction. The latter of these gentlemen assumes that it is not likely the United States will ever in future engage a foreign foe in line of battle, and that consequently it will not be to the interest of the Government to follow too closely the policy of other nations in building a large and costly iron-clad fleet. Neither does he consider it advisable to copy the form of unarmored vessels already built in Europe until their superior qualities are duly proved. He points out that the geographical position of the United States is such that a large and powerful iron-clad navy is not required as a bulwark of defence, that the abundance of their internal resources enables them in time of war to live within their own means and without foreign products, and that consequently they would not be much affected by their commercial intercourse with other countries being cut off; adding that, while England is spending enormous sums of money in constructing costly iron-clad vessels for the purpose of maintaining the supremacy of the seas, the United States have not so much as collected the materials for building one, and that, until circumstances compel, they can allow other nations to experiment extensively in that class of vessel, and by a thorough investigation determine whether armor or ordnance has the advantage. He moreover maintains that it cannot be supposed the United States have acted unwisely in delaying to build iron-clads, however the question may be decided, but that the loss will be to those nations possessing a number of armored vessels of obsolete types, unable to withstand the effects of modern artillery.

It is needless to point out the fallacies contained in these arguments. No great commercial country like the United States can afford to sink into the position of a third-rate naval power. Vast as their natural resources undoubtedly are, they nevertheless do not possess the necessary elements for producing a large iron-clad fleet at a short notice, and in the event of a war with a maritime nation of any importance their seaboard would be ravaged and every vestige of their commerce swept away before one of the vessels in which they are at present so deficient could be launched. It is, besides, a very difficult thing now-a-days for a civilized country to exist solely upon its own internal resources. When war is raging with all its fury the soil remains untilled, manufacturing are closed, trade is at a standstill, and famine close at hand. The Confederate States, by no means the least productive parts of the Union, at all events learned this terrible truth by experience.

The indifference displayed by the United States Government with regard to the construction of iron-clad ships of war is, however, in some measure counterbalanced by the unmistakable attention that is being devoted to torpedoes. The fact of the United States holding themselves aloof from the complications of European politics has produced in the country, as the Secretary of the Navy justly observes, a feeling of security which has caused the Navy to be neglected; at the same time he considers that the want of vessels of war to resist an attack which can only come from the sea may in a great measure be met by a well-devised system of torpedoes. It is, as he remarks, beyond a doubt, that there is no iron-clad afloat, no matter how powerfully constructed, that can withstand the explosion of a skillfully applied torpedo. Thus, while these terrible engines of destruction are the cheapest of naval weapons, and within the means of the poorest nations, the strongest and best prepared are unable to resist their attacks. Torpedo warfare is still in its infancy, but it is the infancy of a most powerful development, and it is especially the policy of the United States to foster its growth. The Secretary admits, however, that it would be a grave error, while advocating the importance of torpedoes as one means of attack and defence, to forget that they alone will not suffice for naval purposes; and agreeing as we do with this last observation, we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise that he should content himself with simply recommending to his Government the construction of a few small unarmored cruisers, useful enough no doubt in times of peace, but of no good whatever during war, unless supported by an iron-clad fleet.

We now proceed to points which, although of less national importance, are, perhaps, of greater interest to our readers than those we have already touched upon. As all practical men in this country had long foreseen would be the case, the Americans have at length discovered the unsuitability of wood as a material for the construction of an iron-clad fleet. The Secretary of the Navy states that early in the past year his attention was called to the fact that many of the iron-clads needed extensive repairs to render them fit for efficient service. Several of them, and those the most powerful, were built of wood, while the beams and many of the frames of those with iron hulls were of the same material, and this woodwork was found upon inspection to have decayed so much that it was absolutely necessary to replace it immediately with iron.

The same official (Chief Engineer King) expresses an opinion strongly in favor of the employment of compound engines, principally on the ground of their having been adopted by various steamship companies; but he certainly brings forward no arguments of his own in their favor, and, indeed, informs us that so much doubt

exists as to their value that a board of engineers has been appointed to inquire into the subject.

Another point of interest to which he refers is the substitution of two-bladed for four-bladed screws in the vessels of the American Navy, with a view of increasing their efficiency under sail. The result of this change appears to be that while the speed is not materially altered in smooth water and light winds, it is very seriously reduced when head seas and winds are encountered, and that the screws cannot keep steerageway on the ships against moderate gales when accompanied by heavy seas. The question of the best form of screw propeller seems to have caused considerable difficulty to the department, for we find that during the past year several experiments have taken place for the purpose of testing the point. Of only one of these are we given any details, and that is with a Hirsch screw, which, by the way, appears to have afforded anything but good results.

The boilers of American ships of war have suffered equally with our own by the introduction of surface condensers, and Mr. King estimates that their duration has been decreased nearly one-half. He states that a thin coating of saline scale is found to be the best preservative. All the new vessels, it appears, are being supplied with cylindrical boilers with their shells of increased thickness.

(From the New York Times.)

## THE NAVY OF NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY is the only State in the Union that aspires to the dignity of possessing a Navy of its own. The word "aspire" is used advisedly, for though she has a Navy by the will of the donor, by an act of the State Legislature and by an act of Congress, she yet has not got the tangible vessel, nor now has much expectation of ever being able to say that she owned, if only for a brief hour, the most powerful Navy (condensed into one vessel) in the world. By the will of the late Edwin Stevens of Hoboken, his last experiment in naval architecture, then lying in a yard at Hoboken in but a skeleton condition, after having been built partly up and then taken down half a dozen times, to suit the ideas of the projector, was bequeathed to the State of New Jersey as a gift, so soon as it should be completed by his executors at an expense, to his, Stevens, estate of not more than one million of dollars. It is these words in italics which have prevented the realization so far of New Jersey's dreams. The executors of Mr. Stevens at once set about completing the vessel, and employed General McClellan and Mr. Isaac Newton as their engineers. These gentlemen estimated that the vessel could be completed, and even partly equipped with her guns for the million, and yet leave a leeway of some \$112,000. Accordingly, work was energetically pushed, and the vessel, then named the *Stevens' Battery*, was to be done in three years. The Legislature of New Jersey accepted the gift by an appropriate act, and authorized the Governor to appoint three commissioners on the part of the State to keep an eye on the war vessel of New Jersey. In the following year the Legislature discussed what should be done with the money coming from the proposed sale of the battery, and while certain persons favored its being placed in the school fund, Governor Randolph would have liked to have had the sum credited to the general fund of the State, so that on his retiring from the gubernatorial chair the State might be said to be largely ahead in its financial possessions, the amount to be received being variously estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000. Congress also was petitioned, and did validate the prospective passing over of the vessel to New Jersey's possession, but said that she must dispose of it by sale, and therefore not keep the monster in defiance of the Constitution. Everything was working very smoothly, and New Jersey almost felt the money rattling in her State Treasury. So certain was she that a contract was made between the State Commissioners and a large New York firm, whereby the latter were to have the vessel at the price of \$1,500,000, provided that firm could dispose of it as they expected, to the Government of Turkey. This contract was ratified by the Governor of New Jersey and her Chief Justice, but, alas, it was but a conditional contract, and though renewed for a second term, the New York house did not make their sale to Turkey nor their handsome commission.

But after the work on the *Battery* had been pushed energetically for some time, it was discovered that the estimates were far under what the real amount needed would be to finish the vessel. Other estimates were made, and it was learned that \$800,000 had been expended already, and that fully \$600,000 more would be needed. This would bring the cost some \$400,000 beyond the \$1,000,000 to be spent, and here troubles at once broke out. By the will, not only must the amount to be expended not exceed \$1,000,000, but also the vessel could not be passed over to the State until she was fully completed. The widow of Mr. Stevens and her children then threw the whole matter into the Court of Chancery, where it has remained ever since, and now is awaiting a decision. The bill in Chancery claims that as they cannot use more than the million, nor give up the vessel till she is completed, the will of Mr. Stevens in regard to this vessel must be deemed inoperative and void, and they ask the court to decide upon the future disposition of the partly finished vessel. The State authorities probably feel disposed to themselves furnish the needed \$400,000, finish the vessel, sell it, and then repay the State her advance, and hand her over the balance. But this was not the will of Mr. Stevens, nor is it to the interests of the Stevens estate. And so the Chancellor is called upon to decide as to what disposition can or may be made of the vessel either now or when, if ever, completed, and till he does this, New Jersey has only her Navy in esse and not in posse.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL arrived at Key West, Fla., March 13, from Havana, where he had been for some days. He soon afterward left for Tortugas, whence he returned to review the troops at Key West. At noon he left for Jacksonville.

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COMMODORE W. K. LATIMER died at his residence in Baltimore, Md., on March 16, 1873. He was born in Maryland and appointed from that State in the Navy on November 15, 1806, and was commissioned as Lieutenant February 14, 1815; commanded schooner *Grampus*, West India squadron, 1827-30; was on the receiving ship *Baltimore*, 1833, and was commissioned master-commandant March 2, 1833; was on duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, 1837, and commanded steamer *Poinsett*, 1840; commissioned as captain July 17, 1843; was commandant of the Navy-yard, Pensacola, 1846-8, and commanded frigate *Cumberland*, Mediterranean Squadron, 1850-1; was on special duty 1853, and was commissioned as commodore July 16, 1862. His last cruise expired July 1, 1851, and he was retired September 13, 1855. He has performed 20 years of sea service and 17 years 6 months shore duty, and has been unemployed 25 years and 10 months, making a total of 63 years and 4 months in the service.

The German fleet which lately left Havana is expected to visit New York.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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WHILE in London General SHERMAN bought all the recent books on the progress of the military art and science, and among those he brought home with him were three volumes which he commends as especially excellent. These are: 1st. "Military and Martial Law," by CHARLES M. CLODE, Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple. Price 21s. 2d. "Lessons of War," as taught by the great masters, by F. I. S. LOADY, Lieutenant-Colonel, R. A., London, Wm. H. Allen & Co. Price 21s. 3d. "Tactical Deductions from the War of 1870-71," by A. V. BOGUSLAWSKI, Captain, etc. Translated from the German by Colonel LUMLEY GRAHAM, London, HENRY S. KING & Co. Price 7s. Fifty cents currency to the English shilling is the price estimated by the importers to cover the cost of exchange, freight and duty. If any of our officers wish to procure these books and will write us to that effect we will endeavor to see whether they can be obtained for any less price.

MR. CLODE is the author of a work published some years since and entitled "The Military Forces of the Crown." This work was intended to give such an outline of the British Mutiny Act and articles of war as the non-professional reader, for whom it was mainly intended, was supposed to require. In the present work he seeks to supply the need which the military profession has felt of a work on "Military Law," drawing for it upon information acquired during many years of official investigation, in which the early records of the Military Code were his "daily though silent companions." "Out of their treasure-house," says Mr. CLODE "has come a system, which in the army, like that of chivalry in Europe, has 'kept alive even in Servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted Freedom.'" "Is it not well," he asks those who advocate change, "to consider whether it would not be a wise policy to let well alone, rather than improve away a system which, after two hundred years' experience, is found to have the confidence of the army, and to be well spoken of by those who have suffered under its punishments?"

This history of the early law of the English army is of interest to our own Army as well, our Military Code being originally founded in 1775, and remodelled in 1806, on the basis of the British Mutiny Act and articles of war then extant.

On this subject Mr. CLODE says:

"The American—though now unfortunately in legal parlance an alien—Army is governed by a Military Code 'mainly derived' as we are informed by a competent authority (BENET), from the English Code. We have already seen how, in our domestic troubles of the 17th century, the opposing Armies of the King and of the Parliament were governed under the same Military Code: how, in fact, the Articles of War put forth by the Earl of Northumberland in 1640 were adopted, in substance always and in works often, by Lord Essex in 1642. So, in 1775, the same thing happened in America (and we may add again in 1861). At that time the 'Ministerial' Army, as our then fellow-subjects called GAGE's and BURGOYNE's force, was governed by our Mutiny Act and Articles of War. When the 'Continental Congress' raised an Army in defence of the liberty of America, that Assembly could find

no Military Code better suited to their requirements than the then current Articles of War by which this Ministerial Army was governed, and accordingly, on the 30th of June in that year, they put forth Articles of War (sixty-nine in number) for the government of their Army, which were framed ('with the Devil's Article') on the model of the English, but with this marked difference—that by the American Code death was only three times named as a punishment—viz., as for the breach of Articles, which were 25, 26, and 31, in theirs, and are 52 and 54 in our Code of 1872.

"The present American (which is so similar to our own Military) Code, was enacted by Congress on the 10th of April, 1806; and, in illustration of it, the able writers upon Military Law in that country have not failed to draw largely from works that have been here put forth upon our Mutiny Act and Articles of War. The advantageous custom which prevails in America of making public the opinions of their highest law officer—the Attorney-General—upon State documents has furnished me with additional materials for this work; for where (as not unfrequently is the case) the words or principles of the two Codes are the same, I have not failed to give my readers the advantage of knowing what, by competent authority, in America has been ruled to be the Law or Practice of Courts-martial Jurisdiction."

AFTER the JOURNAL of last week had gone to press we received a report in regard to the trial of the *LAY* Torpedo at Newport on the 8th of March, which will show how accurate we were in the interpretation put upon the disingenuous report of the trial which was telegraphed to the New York Times. Our correspondent says: "The trial referred to in the JOURNAL of March 8 failed on account of the steering gear. The boat did not answer her port helm, and was stopped and towed back. On the 8th inst. another trial took place. The boat ran a mile and one-fourth. After passing the turning boat, it ran ashore, failing to answer the port helm, as in the previous trial. This defect will be remedied, and I have no doubt that she will perform all that is required of her." A Newport paper, from which we have an extract, says of the torpedo on this trial:

When launched it moved off in a beautiful manner, obeying at will its "starboard" and "port" wires as directed by the operator on shore. The trial, however, was not without its customary accident, but which was no fault of Mr. Lay or the torpedo. The weather was very hazy, and it was impossible for the operator on shore to see her, and consequently she ran aground, and it is supposed that her cable was broken in coming in contact with the rocks. However, the distance run was satisfactory, and had not this unavoidable accident happened, the Government would have been satisfied, and it would have accomplished what is claimed by Mr. Lay, viz.: the running of two and one-half miles and return. As it was, she made the distance of one and a half miles in the remarkably quick time of 12 minutes and 21 seconds as timed by Professor Moses G. Farmer, the instructor of electricity at Goat Island. Lieutenant Bradford, one of the board, informed our reporter that the board had never entertained a doubt, but that the torpedo was all and even more than was claimed for it by its inventor, and that he had not the least idea but that it would be accepted by the Government. He also said, it is stated, when asked in relation to the many mishaps to the torpedo, that it was no fault of the torpedo, but was owing to mismanagement on the part of Mr. Lay's agents while he was absent. A new cable will be immediately made, when another trial will occur.

"EVERYTHING quiet at the seat of war," is the latest news from the Modoc country. A lot of the Indians' ponies were captured by Captain Biddle, of the First Cavalry, and a squaw comes in with the information that the Indians "were mad" in consequence—a subtle plot, no doubt, to provide for a plea of "emotional insanity," in case the civil authorities prosecute their indictment against the Indians for murder. On the 19th of March there were in camp at Van Bremer's Ranch, California, three batteries of the Fourth Artillery, two companies of the Twelfth Infantry, and one troop of the First Cavalry, making in all about two hundred and fifty rank and file. There are two troops of the First Cavalry at Dorris' Ranch, four companies of the Twenty-first infantry at Lost River, and two troops of the First Cavalry at Clear Lake—the total number of troops amounting to about five hundred and fifty or six hundred.

Company A, Fourth Artillery, has been ordered from San Francisco to the seat of war, and was to march on Friday, March 21.

By act approved March 3, 1873, section two of the act of June 8, 1872, relating to homesteads for soldiers and sailors, is so amended "That any person entitled under the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, to enter a homestead, who may have hereto

tofore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, may enter so much additional land as not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres."

THE *Washington Capitol* of March 16 has an article on "Intellectual Torpor in the Army," in which it assumes without debate that such torpor exists, and steps briskly forward with an explanation of the fact which it finds highly satisfactory; complacently assuming that its enquiry extends into a field "which the writers alluded to above" (that is, certain correspondents of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL), "so far as our observation has extended, have not approached. The blame for the existing defective condition they charge upon the officers: the subordinates make no voluntary efforts for their own improvement: the superiors make no requirements either in the way of study or of proficiency. And so the service suffers and the Army is discredited through the ignorance of its official element, and its utter indifference to the means of either professional or general advancement."

"Uniformity in a condition," argues this observer, "considered as effect, points to uniformity in the cause. This intellectual torpidity which is so universal in the class under consideration is not an accident. Sound philosophy demands the conclusion that there is some force or agency at work which acts as well upon superiors as upon subordinates, bringing them under the dominion of the same law, and making the one as incapable to exact as the other would be to obey. This force or agency must be one of a special character, operating, as it does, to diminish or altogether suppress the natural appetite for information, desire for improvement, love of superiority, and ambition for professional eminence."

And now for the reason evolved by this process of philosophical deduction: "They, the officers of the Army in general, superiors and subordinates alike, are educated at a national establishment provided for the purpose, and have all been subjected to the same discipline and regimen, physical, and mental, in kind and in degree."

True, very true, if it were true, which unfortunately it is not, not one third of the officers of our Army being graduates of the Military Academy, the national establishment alluded to. And we doubt whether even the *Capitol* will assume that the Department of our Army which is the only one composed entirely of graduates of the Military Academy, the Engineer Corps, is the one especially noted for intellectual torpor.

AN act approved March, 3, 1873, gives the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy power to convene General Courts-martial for the trial of cadets, and to execute the sentences of such courts, except the sentences of suspension and dismissal, subject to the same limitations and conditions now existing as to other General Courts-martial.

REAR-ADMIRAL CASE is to leave Washington in the course of two or three weeks for the European station as successor to Rear-Admiral ALDEN. The new Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance has not yet been announced, but Captain GEORGE M. RANSOM, whose specialty has been ordnance, is spoken of for the place.

THE annual Navy Register for 1873 is out of the printer's hands, and is now being distributed. There is no new feature about it except in the list of vessels, their tonnage, as well as their displacement, is given. It shows there are on the active list of the Navy (Regular) 1,892 officers, Volunteers 14; and on the Retired List 255 officers. The Marine Corps consists of 92 officers on the active list, and 10 on the retired list, making a total Navy and Marine Corps of 2,263 officers. It also shows the active list of the Navy to consist of 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 18 rear-admirals, 24 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, 146 lieutenant-commanders, 218 lieutenants, 100 masters, 35 ensigns, 113 midshipmen, 217 cadet midshipmen, 31 cadet engineers, 154 officers of the medical corps, 137 officers of the pay corps, 234 officers of the engineer corps, 22 chaplains, 8 professors, 2 secretaries to admirals, 8 naval constructors, 7 assistant naval constructors, 8 civil engineers, 55 boatswains, 63 gunners, 40 carpenters, 39 sailmakers, 76 mates. The retired list consists of 31 rear-admirals, 48 commodores, 18 captains, 13 commanders, 10 lieutenant-commanders, 4 lieutenants, 10 masters, 2 ensigns, 1 midshipman, 33

officers of the medical corps, 16 officers of the pay corps, 25 officers of the engineer corps, 6 chaplains, 4 professors of mathematics, 3 naval constructors, 10 boatswains, 6 sailmakers, 11 carpenters, and 4 gunners.

The list of vessels contains 175 names, viz.: Five steamers 1st rate, 33 steamers 2d rate, 24 steamers 3d rate, 5 steamers 4th rate, 5 wooden sailing vessels 2d rate, 20 wooden sailing vessels 3d rate, 5 wooden sailing vessels 4th rate, 51 iron-clads, 27 tugs.

Of the wooden sailing vessels, the *Vandalia* and *Marion* are in the course of conversion to steamers. Including the midshipmen and Marine Corps, there are about 800 officers on duty at shore stations, and about 850 on sea-going vessels, making a total employed of 1,650, leaving between three-twentieths and four-twentieths of those on the active list unemployed, waiting orders and on leave. During the past year there have been 61 resignations, 37 deaths, 11 dismissed or dropped, 1 desertion. The Register has several typographical errors in it, the principal ones being the "mixing up" of the officers at shore stations—pp. 140-144—which may, however, have been corrected in those latest from the press.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR LANSDALE, of the Naval Academy, was directed to make a careful and thorough examination, and report to the Navy Department whether the cadet midshipmen had been subjected to any unnecessary exposure, or had suffered from any neglect, on the occasion of their visit to Washington at the time of the inauguration. He finds that, by order of the Superintendent, no cadet who, on the 4th of March, was on the sick list, or who had been recently severely indisposed, was permitted to go to Washington.

All who went were provided with an abundant hot breakfast before leaving; were conveyed in an extra train, one car of which was furnished with an abundant supply of various substantial provisions for two days' subsistence; were each provided with money to purchase a dinner in case of accidental separation. Each wore, by express order, double the usual thick under clothing, also overcoats, until the march commenced and after it concluded. An ample supper was ready for them on their return, and they were in bed at 12 o'clock of the 4th. On the morning of the 5th, when the usual "sick call" was sounded, a large number presented themselves as candidates for the sick list, all being weary and foot-sore from a long march performed upon pavements, instead of the elastic turf of their usual parade ground. Sixty-seven were placed on the sick list, sixty from sore eyes from dust, which were readily relieved by simple treatment, three from contusion, one from frost-bite, slight, one from ordinary cold, and two from boils. There were no serious affections. No real cases of sickness resulted from the fatigue and exposure incident to the occasion and the weather—a result, in the opinion of the Inspector, remarkable, and testifying to the high physical condition of the cadets and to the judicious arrangements made for their comfort and protection.

These are the facts, as given by the Medical Inspector in his report. From other sources we learn that the rations provided for the midshipmen were not available during their stay in Washington, the car containing the stores, referred to above, having been sent back to Baltimore by some misunderstanding.

AN act approved March 3, 1873, provides that honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served during the late war, either in regular or volunteer forces, dying subsequent to the passage of the act, may be buried in any national cemetery of the United States free of cost; and that their graves shall receive the same care and attention as the graves of those already buried. The production of the "honorable discharge" of the deceased shall be sufficient authority for the superintendent of the cemetery to permit the interment. Another, approved March 3, authorizes the President to provide out of the ordinary annual appropriations for establishing and maintaining U. S. Military Cemeteries, for the proper care and preservation of the burial ground near the city of Mexico, in which are interred the remains of officers and soldiers of the United States, and of citizens of the United States, who fell in battle or died in and around said city—the cemetery to be subject to the rules and regulations affecting U. S. National Military Cemeteries within the limits of the United States so far as they may be, in the opinion of the President, applicable thereto.

THE President on the 3d of March approved an act *Providing*, That all colored persons who enlisted in the Army during the late war, and who are now prohibited from receiving bounty and pension on account of being borne on the rolls of their regiments as "slaves," shall be placed on the same footing as to bounty and pension as though they had not been slaves at the date of their enlistment.

THE friends of General George H. Sharpe will be glad to learn that he has been transferred by the President from the U. S. Marshal's office to the more important as well as more lucrative office of Surveyor of the port of New York. General Sharpe's record in the Army of the Potomac, in which he went as captain and came out as brevet major-general, is well known. Since he left the Army he has established a reputation in connection with the civil service as a most efficient as well as a most popular officer, and will unquestionably add to this reputation in his new position.

THE following nominations were sent to the Senate March 14: First Lieutenant William L. Foulke, to be Captain of the Tenth Cavalry; Second-Lieutenant William Davis, Jr., to be First-Lieutenant of the Tenth Cavalry; Second-Lieutenant C. P. McTaggart, to be First Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Infantry.

IN accordance with the request of the Treasury Department, Major William E. Merrill, Engineer Corps, has, in addition to his present duties, been ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty under the Light-house Board.

THE President has designated for appointment as cadet midshipmen at large:

Marion A. Vinton, Connecticut, son of late Colonel D. H. Vinton, U. S. Army.

Frank Crocker, Iowa, son of late Brigadier-General Volunteers M. M. Crocker, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa.

Philip V. Lansdale, son of Medical Inspector P. Lansdale, U. S. Army.

Horace P. Griffith, D. C., stepson of Franklin A. Stratton, formerly brevet brigadier-general Volunteers.

Frank C. Morris, Virginia.

Alexander Wadsworth, Massachusetts, grandson of late Commodore A. S. Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, son of late A. S. Wadsworth of the Coast Survey.

Lawrence F. Braine, son of Commander D. L. Braine, U. S. Navy.

William Canfield, D. C.

Cornelius C. Fouke, California.

THE Executive and Legislative appropriation act, approved March 3, provides "that no claims against the United States for collecting, drilling, or organizing volunteers for the war of the rebellion shall be audited or paid unless presented before the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and all claims for horses lost prior to January 1, 1872, shall be presented by the end of said fiscal year."

THE *Colorado*, first rate (45), Captain C. H. Baldwin commanding, arrived at New York, on March 12. She left Hong Kong November 21, Singapore December 2, and Cape Town January 18. The passage home has been pleasant, with the exception of the death of a seaman on board. The *Colorado* was commissioned at New York, February 15, 1870, and sailed for the Asiatic station April 9, 1870, Captain G. H. Cooper, commanding, and bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral John Rodgers; relieving Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, commanding the station, and the *Delaware* as flagship. The *Colorado* cruised in the China and Japan waters until December, 1872, having participated in the Coreson fight, her officers and men comprising one-half of the battalion which charged and captured the forts, and of whom 3 were killed, including one officer (Lieutenant McKee), and several wounded. On the return home Captain C. H. Baldwin commanded the *Colorado*, having relieved Captain G. H. Cooper, who had returned home previously invalided. When the orders for the return of the *Colorado* were received, an unusually large "homeward bound" pennant was made, measuring 386 feet, one for every day in the year and the extra one for leap year. On her arrival in New York harbor no little interest was manifested in her fine appearance as she lay anchored off the Battery, and when steaming up to the Navy-yard, her pennant flowing from the peak of her main-mast, sometimes dropping far behind her stern, and almost touching the water. In some instances applause was indulged in by those who watched her progress from ferry boats and the river front, and hats and handkerchiefs were waved. The *Colorado* now lies off the sheers at the Navy-yard, unloading her stores, and probably will be out of commission by Monday next. She was inspected on Monday last by the Board of Inspectors, of which Commodore W. E. Le Roy is senior officer. They were very much pleased with the excellent appearance of the ship and crew, the latter being very well dressed and having a very clean and healthy appearance. The officers of the ship were highly complimented for the fine condition of the vessel and the discipline of the crew. It is said the *Colorado* is at present still serviceable for a cruise of two years' duration. Her officers are, Captain C. H. Baldwin, commanding, Lieutenant-Commanders S. Casey, Jr., executive officer; H. F. Pickens, navigator; O. F. Heyerman; Lieutenants, W. W. Mead, G. M. Totten, B. McIlvaine; Masters R. Wainwright, F. J. Drake, E. K. Moore; Midshipmen G. A. Merriam; Mates, L. B. Gallagher, C. Levin, A. McIntosh; Surgeon, C. J. S. Wells, Assistant Surgeon, F. K. Hartzell; Pay Inspector, J. N. Carpenter; Chief Engineers, A. Henderson, J. S. Finney; Second Assistant Engineer, H. S. Slosson; Chaplain, J. R. Matthews; Boatswain, R. Anderson; Gunner, T. H. Fortune; Carpenter, J. McFarlane; Sailmaker, J. W. North; Captain's Clerk, W. T. Lane; Pay Clerk, G. R. Jones; Captain of Marines, McL. Tilton; Second Lieutenant, W. J. McDonald, Jr.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## A SKEPTICAL CADET.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: When I received, with pleasure, as always, my last copy of your paper, that of the 15th inst., I noticed, in glancing down its columns, an account of our Washington trip, stated to be as told by one of ourselves in a letter to the *World*. Now, as one of the corps, I desire to express its unanimous opinion that the above account was not written by any of our number. Why not? perhaps you ask. Well, for several reasons. In the first place, although West Point has the credit of imparting to its cadets considerable of a feeling of self-importance, yet we are not quite so egotistical as to write about ourselves such an article, showing in parts so much vanity and self-pride. Again, the writer uses some terms that are never heard among ourselves. For instance, he speaks of the "barrack-yard." We never use that term, but always say the "area of barracks." In the first part of the paragraph just referred to, the writer says that "as they left the cars three rousing cheers were given for 'our Washington trip,' and three more for 'General Upton.'" Evidently the writer was not with us then, for those cheers were not given until we had crossed the river and had reached barracks. Yet, again, in the same paragraph he says, "the hearty cheers of welcome from those who had remained at the Point." Where was the writer then? Not with us, certainly, for those who remained on the Point were mostly ladies, who gave us, to be sure, a most hearty welcome, an enthusiastic greeting, after our long (?) absence, but by waving of handkerchiefs and clapping of hands, and not by loud cheering. Finally, last and most egregious mistake of all, he says that we "agree in hoping that the experiment may never be repeated." "Never be repeated!" Indeed! Who says that can not be of our number of a verity. Why, there isn't one of us who wouldn't start again on the same trip to-morrow if it were possible. Surely, after the cordial greeting, the surpassing hospitality shown us in Washington, the flattering reception in New York, he who says we hope it may "never be repeated," can not be a member of the U. S. Corps Cadets.

Hoping that, as you have printed the account referred to, and have credited it to a cadet, you will also allow this to appear, to show that the writer was not one of our number, I remain, yours truly,  
ONE OF THE GENUINE CADETS OF THE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 10, 1873.

## RED TAPE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: We have all heard the story of that English officer who during the struggle for the quarries before Sebastopol sent to the rear for a supply of ammunition, and received instead of the much needed powder and ball a message from the officer of ordnance that the ammunition should be sent when the proper requisitions, which must be made out on half instead of quarter-margin foolscap, were sent. Whether this shining exemplar of red tape was rewarded or not for his strict adhesion to the "rules and regulations for the government of her Majesty's forces" we have never been able to learn, but he certainly should have been.

We Americans are charged with being, and are in the ordinary business of life, a practical, matter-of-fact people; but in our military service we can hold our hand with the most favored nations in Christendom in the policy of "how not to do it."

Being in Washington a short time since, and having some business to transact at the War Department, we found our way to the building where is garnered the musty archives of the Red Tape Bureau of the military service. Being quite unacquainted with its labyrinthine recesses, we ventured to ask of the sleepy, superannuated individual we found in the corridor the whereabouts of the office we were seeking. The curt reply we received convinced us that courtesy was not one of the virtues taught the employees at the fountain head of professional wisdom. After wandering about for a time, we found a door at last with the talismanic inscription, "Colonel Blank, Assistant Adjutant-General." Knocking, we were bid by a stentorian voice to "Come in!" and in we walked to what we discovered to be the outer office of the dignitary we were seeking. Half a dozen clerks at as many desks were writing away as if for dear life. Not having, we fear, a proper appreciation of the sacredness of the official presence, and having on our person a sufficient amount of the military livery to denote our calling, we were boldly proceeding to enter the *sanctum sanctorum* when our simple-mindedness was brought home to us and our way barred by one of the quill-armed Mercurys, who, with a countenance expressive of the horror he felt at our presumption, demanded our business. Somewhat abashed, but with a little self-confidence still remaining, we simply stated our desire to see his chief. Mercury replied that he was not then to be seen, but generously offered to convey to his master any message we might have to communicate. Declining to accept his proffered services, we were told that we could wait if we chose, and that, perhaps, we might see him after a while. Taking a seat, we amused ourselves for a long time by twirling our thumbs and watching the hard-pressed scribes as they plied their vocation, concocting the orders and propounding the conundrums that were to worry the life out of any number of our brother unfortunates. But time was passing, and railroad trains do not wait the movements even of assistant adjutant-generals, and we were at last obliged to accept the thrice-offered mediation of our friend Mercury.

Wholly cowed by the reception we had received and the general atmosphere of the place, we took our hat in our hand, and, humbly begging the pardon of the official satellites for the trouble we had caused them, stole out like a whipped cur, wondering as we left the dusty edifice if our genial, hearty Commander-in-Chief himself ever ventured within the sacred precincts we would have so unwittingly invaded. Hastily paying our hotel bill, and throwing the sable attendant a fee that made even a Washington darkey open his eyes, we hastened to the depot, and did not feel our natural self again until we had shaken from our feet the dust of the magnificent city.

But it is hardly necessary to say that the evil of red tapeism is not confined to the department at Washington. If it were, we should hold our peace. But it is as widespread as the Army itself. We witness every day the edifying spectacle of our worthy Uncle, represented in the person of some post quartermaster and commissary, putting his hand in one pocket to pay for a bushel of corn, and in the other to purchase a barrel of flour or a bushel of beans, keeping all the time a complicated account with each pocket, with an array of reports and abstracts and vouchers that would drive an ordinary business man crazy. But the staff is not responsible for all the shortcomings in this line. We know of a post not a thousand miles from Mackerelville where the genius of red tapeism holds imperial sway. Suppose yourself, my dear Mr. Editor, a no-account "sub" at this model post, and you wish to visit for an hour or two the neighboring town of Limbrook or the village of New Amsterdam. What do you think is necessary for you to do to obtain the required permission? Ask your commanding officer personally in the usual way? By no means! You must sit down and address to the post adjutant an application as formal as if you desired to make a circuit of the globe. This application, you must understand, is to go through the "regular channels," and be presented with the morning report. Well, having tumbled out of bed at an unseasonably early hour to write your application—for you have forgotten, of course, to write it the night before, and woe be to you if, in your haste, you put it on "quarter" instead of "half-margin," or on *uncommercial* commercial note—you don't you "sit" and wait patiently for the return of the bread you have cast upon the uncertain waters. You are in a hurry—no matter. You have an engagement—so much the worse for you. Trains may leave—friends may wait. The heavens may fall, but it will not hasten for an instant the grinding of your grist through the official mill. That highly prized paper of yours must pursue its sinuous course through all the "regulation" channels. We will not follow it from the time it is deposited in the company "office" until, with its full quantity of endorsements and its regulation quantity of red ink, it reaches the hands of the grand factotum. Having been presented by this official to the post commander, and his action obtained, it remains in the hands of your adjutant—more celebrated for his pains-taking accuracy than celerity—until, in his own good pleasure, he starts it on its return journey. From the adjutant's office we will suppose it to be conveyed to the sergeant-major, and by him, when the orderly of the day is available, it is despatched to your company commander, and, should he be paying a visit to "Peter's," or not elsewhere to be found, snugly ensconced in its dirty envelope it will travel backward and forward before your eyes until the orderly's search proves successful, and it is committed to the care of your immediate commander. As soon as convenient he will probably turn it over to the company clerk, who in due course of time presents it to you.

But your troubles do not end here, my dear Mr. Editor. Suppose that you have neglected to put in a "pass" in the morning, and about mid-day madam desires to go out, and insists on your escort, or, if you are a bachelor, you receive by the morning's mail an invitation from some friend to dine with him at Mondelico's, or a hint from your sweetheart that she desires to see Mr. Northern that evening in his favorite rôle, what are you to do? You know post orders, and you know what a stickler your adjutant is for the letter of the law. But you will doubtless write out your paper with a trembling hand, and send it on its tortuous journey. It will probably be granted; but the chances are that you will receive a quiet little snub, and your attention invited to paragraph "nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine," etc., etc., etc.

Well, after all this circumlocution, you have your "permit" in your hand, and can leave at your pleasure; but you will be in no heavenly mood, and as you toss it in the fire you will be apt to question the wisdom which requires you to wait longer for the desired permission than is necessary for you to go to your destination, transact your business, and return; and you will probably ask yourself the question whether all the time and ink and paper and patience wasted in writing and endorsing and recording and transmitting this document is necessary to the good of the service, to discipline, or simply to preserve your commander from annoyance and personal contact with his subordinates.

AH CHANG LOO.

## BOOK CLUBS FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I enclose, for benefit of the "Studious Sabreur" of 15th instant, several copies of the rules and regulations of a book club which has been in existence in this city for several years.

The books are purchased, in consideration of the number bought by the club, at a considerable discount. The rules are pasted inside the covers. The books are forwarded by hand in the order of the list, and the member who receives any book not bespoken already has the right to pre-empt it by writing his name in the appropriate place.

It was found better to dispose of the books in this way than, as is the custom of some book clubs, to sell them at auction. Very few books remain unsold at the end of the year.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1873.

The club meets once a year and reorganizes.

From twenty-five to twenty-eight members is good working size. Ten dollars each for the first year gives \$250, which buys a good many volumes. In the second year the proceeds of a five-dollar subscription are increased to about \$225, by sales of books which have gone around the club.

Such a club would be practicable at some large posts, or officers of two or three posts on a line of railroad could unite in forming a club.

The great advantage of these clubs is that they lay on one's table a selection of reading matter, each volume to be read if liked, to be forwarded at once if it does not meet the taste of the household.

This tempts to reading much valuable matter, for which one would not go to a book-store, or a library, or a reading room; and for ten dollars the first year, and for five dollars in all following years of the life of the club, each member has at his house the use and perusal of over \$200 worth of well-selected books.

Books are selected by a committee. One member acts as secretary and treasurer, and in consideration of this service pays no annual subscription. His compensation is the good he does and the use of the books purchased.

All members are invited to name in writing any books they desire to be supplied, and the committee decides what shall be purchased, considering the calls upon them and the condition of the treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

## REGULATIONS OF FIRST WASHINGTON BOOK CLUB.

1. The members will receive the books from each other in the order of the following list.
2. Each member will record, in ink, when received and when delivered.
3. The time allowed for retaining each book will be stated, and should not be exceeded.
4. Always endeavor to preserve an equal distribution of books, by forwarding one at a time, to prevent accumulation. This may be done by hastening with a volume when you know your neighbor has none, or by retaining a book, after reading it, the time allowed, should he have a supply.
5. Any member wishing to read a book a second time will signify it by underscoring his name in the list, and the secretary will forward the book as soon as it has completed its circuit.
6. The time of an absentee is allowed to the next succeeding member. In like manner, when the circuit of a book terminates with an absentee, to the preceding member.
7. Notify the secretary, by letter, when you propose leaving town, and cannot receive books, and again when you return.
8. The price of each book (half its cost) will be marked on the cover. A member desiring to purchase will write his name after the words "Sold to." Books will be delivered as soon as their circulation is completed.
9. Cut the leaves with care, and do not deface them.
10. Members are requested to advise the secretary, in writing, of the titles of books they desire to have purchased, from time to time.

All such communications will be laid before the committee on purchase of books.

Fines—Three cents a day for keeping a book beyond its stated time. Fines should be sent to the secretary. Funds resulting from fines and sales will be appropriated to the purchase of other books.

## FORM OF BLANK USED.

No. .... Selling price \$ ....  
Keep this book ..... days.  
Started ..... turned in .....  
Sold to .....

Name.	Residence.	Received.	Delivered.
H. D. SAXTON, Secretary and Treasurer,			
Room No. 20, Q. M. General's Office.			

## A GENOESE NAVAL VICTORY.

In June 1355 a treaty of peace was concluded between Genoa and Venice, by which the ships of the latter were excluded for three years from every port in the Black Sea except Caffa. This serious blow to her commerce in that quarter, the republic endeavored to counterbalance by the improvement of her trade with Flanders, Egypt, and Barbary. Peace lasted until April 1378, when a dispute having arisen between the rival States in relation to the island of Tenedos, which the Venetians had taken possession of, the Signiory formally declared war against Genoa, which it denounced as "false to all its oaths and obligations."

On the 26th of this month Vettore Pisani was invested with the supreme command of the naval forces of the republic by the Doge in person, who, delivering to him the great banner of Venice in the Square of St. Mark, thronged with spectators, thus addressed him: "Admiral, in the name of all the people, I intrust to your care this glorious standard, which for more than seven centuries has waved in triumph over the Adriatic. Look to it that it receive no stain in your hands."

Then the Admiral, kneeling down and reverently uncovering his head, swore to defend it and the republic with his life. After which the banner was carried in procession to his flag-ship, where it was unfurled, with great pomp and ceremony, amid the cheers of the whole fleet.

The new commander-in-chief was the son of Nicolo Pisani, and had held a commission in the navy for twenty-five years. He had been in many actions, both afloat and ashore, in all of which he had distinguished himself for coolness, courage and sound judgment. Although of a somewhat passionate nature, he was a man of warm heart and of great amiability of character, and his courteous manners and chivalric bearing had gained him the respect and affection of all who had

served under him. He was greatly beloved by the people, and consequently not looked upon with favor by his own class, the patricians, who regarded him certainly with jealousy, perhaps even with fear. Of the seamen he was the idol, and it was a common saying of theirs that "victory followed where Vettore Pisani led." Such was the man to whom Venice now intrusted her destinies, and to whom, as we shall shortly see, she afterward owed her safety, when the enemy was within her lagoons, threatening to hoist the Genoese flag over the campanile of St. Mark.

Pisani sailed from Venice early in May, with fourteen galleys, and on the 13th of the month, while cruising off Antium, came across a Genoese squadron of ten galleys, commanded by Admiral Fieschi. It was blowing a gale at the time, and five of Pisani's vessels, which had parted company with him and fallen to leeward, were unable to rejoin him, while one of Fieschi's drifted ashore and was wrecked. Thus the battle which immediately ensued was between equal forces. But the Genoese admiral was no match for Vettore Pisani, who, having the weather-gage of his opponent, ranged in line under oars, bore down upon him under all sail, as if intending to engage him squarely in front. Just before he reached him, however, and while moving with great speed, he obliqued to the right and concentrated upon his centre and left wing, which were doubled up and beaten almost as soon as assailed, Fieschi himself being taken prisoner. Four of the Genoese vessels were taken possession of by the Venetians, together with their officers and men, amounting in all to 800 souls.

During the summer Pisani captured great numbers of the enemy's merchantmen, but was unable to find their fleet, which, under Luciano Doria, was actively engaged in cutting up Venetian commerce in the east. In November, he asked permission to return to Venice to refit his vessels, which were in a very bad condition, but this was denied him, and being kept constantly cruising through the winter, at its expiration only six of his galleys were found to be seaworthy. Twelve others, however, were fitted out at their own expense and sent to him by his friends, who perceived that his political enemies were making an effort to ruin him.

At the end of February, 1370, Michele Steno and Donato Zeno were appointed by the government *proveditori* of the fleet. These officers, like the "field deputies" of the Dutch Republic in later times, were set as spies over the commander-in-chief, whose operations they entirely controlled.

On the 1st of May, Pisani left Brindisi, bound to Venice, having a large number of merchantmen in charge, laden with wheat, and on the 6th instant, as the weather looked equally, put into Pola, with his convoy, for the night. On the following morning, at daybreak, it was reported to him that Doria was off the port with twenty-five vessels, whereupon he determined not to leave his anchorage until Carlo Zeno, whom he was expecting with a reinforcement of ten galleys, should be seen approaching. But the *proveditori*, loudly denouncing such a determination as a reflection upon the valor of his officers and men, ordered him peremptorily, in the name of the Senate, to engage the enemy without delay. Pisani, therefore, got under way, and, as he knew the dread that the name of Doria inspired in Venetian breasts, he passed in his flagship within hail of every vessel of his fleet, exhorting their crews to bear themselves bravely in the coming fight, and to remember that the stripling Luciano was a very different person from his father Paganino. "Were it not so," said he (wisely and patriotically concealing from them the difference of opinion between himself and the *proveditori*), "your admiral would not be so ready to lead you against his superior force. Strike, then, this day for Venice and St. Mark, and with one blow we will end the war."

He now sailed down the harbor with a fair wind, and at its mouth, observing Doria's vessels to leeward, drawn up in line, with a strong reserve in rear, he formed his own fleet also into line, and bore down upon the enemy as fast as oars and sails could carry him, obliquing to the right when near, and concentrating upon his centre and left wing, as at Antium. Luciano Doria, however, had anticipated this movement, and hurried up his reserve to the support of his menaced flank, while his right wing, swinging to port, threatened with annihilation Pisani's left. But the Venetians thus beset fought with more than their usual gallantry, and wherever their spirits flagged there was heard the voice of their admiral calling upon them to "remember Venice and fight courageously." Thus the battle raged for three hours, and several Genoese galleys had been forced to surrender, when Doria, rained in his father's school, resolved to resort to stratagem. Signalling to have everything ready for making sail, he seized a favorable moment to bear up, and, spreading all his canvas, was a mile away before the surprised Venetians were prepared to follow him. They then made sail, one after the other, in pursuit, and Pisani, who saw from the good order prevailing in Doria's fleet that his retreat was but a ruse, vainly endeavored to stop them. Signal after signal was made and disregarded, and Michele Steno encouraged the general disobedience by his own bad example, seeing which Pisani made all sail himself, trusting by his presence, perhaps, to avert the impending disaster. But this was now impossible; for Doria no sooner perceived his enemy extended in a long irregular column than he put about, and commencing his attack at the head of the column, carried everything before him, virtually ending the fight just as Pisani ran alongside of him with the intention of boarding, when, raising his visor, he shouted at the top of his voice, "Victory, victory! the battle is ours!" These were his last words. Donato Zeno, seizing the favorable moment, buried the point of his lance in his throat, and the brave Doria fell to the deck a corpse. Pisani now called out, "Courage, comrades! Doria is dead!" But, looking up, he observed the Genoese colors flying above the banner of St. Mark throughout almost his entire fleet, whereupon he made the best of his way to Parenzo, followed by five of his galleys, which were all that were saved from this most terrible engagement, wherein eight

hundred Venetians perished and two thousand were taken prisoners. All of the grain vessels, too, fell into the enemy's hands.

This signal triumph was dearly purchased, however, by the Genoese, who had reason to lament for many long years the death of Luciano Doria.

A thousand masses were offered up in the cathedral at Genoa for the repose of the deceased hero's soul, while his body was placed tenderly to rest by his mourning comrades, at his father's right hand in the family vault, where the old and the young warrior are still lying side by side.

FOXHALL A. PARKER.

#### THE GROUND-LOG—HOW TO USE IT.

THE ground-log, although not in common use among seamen, has been used by the Navy for upwards of thirty years, the writer having seen it used when navigating the La Plata in 1843.

It is used by surveying officers in connection with the buoy and nipper—a most useful aid in taking soundings, which may be taken simultaneously with the rate and set.

The buoy is a conical, funnel-shaped bag of cotton canvas, say sixteen inches across the bottom, for use with the deep-sea lead; the size of a sugar-loaf for the hand lead. It is blown up through a tube seized in the apex of the cone, stopped with a peg. The nipper may be made of any hard wood; is about two inches square and eight inches long, one end attached to the point of the conical bag; at an inch from the other end a score is cut, large enough to allow the lead line to snatch and run freely through it, rounded off to act as a dumb shave. A spring of 1-16 sheet brass two inches wide is secured by a screw near the upper end, with a thumb-screw about midway of its length.

The lead line is snatched in the score in the nipper, and the thumb-screw set up until the friction will barely permit the weight of the lead to draw the line through. If then the buoy is thrown overboard, and lines paid out freely, it will be drawn through the nipper until the lead is on the bottom, when the buoy remains anchored vertically over it, and the mark on the line shows the depth. On hauling in the line the spring holds the buoy in place. I have obtained up and down soundings with it, when going ten knots, in thirty fathoms.

The buoy and nipper, as above described, may be made on board any ship. There are several modifications which add to its cost, but are of little use.

If to be used as a ground log and to obtain the set, it is only necessary to take the chip off the log line tied on to the upper end of the lead line, clap on the nipper at a few fathoms less than the estimated depth, pay it overboard, and veer away. As soon as the lead reaches the bottom the buoy becomes steady; veer away stray line to the white rag, and proceed as usual in heaving the log. If the bearing is taken, the direction of the set is obtained.

#### THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Correspondence (Feb. 24) of the London Standard.

A GRAND inspection of the garrison of St. Petersburg by the Emperor took place this morning at about 11 o'clock. From an early hour the troops began arriving, and by 10 o'clock were massed in the large open space opposite the Palace, down the Nevski, and along the great Moskova street. It was difficult to judge of the number, as one could not get upon any vantage ground to look down, but I believe that about 50,000 troops were present. The general public betrayed no interest whatever in the inspection. Those who happened to be passing when the Emperor came along paused, but there was no crowd whatever, even upon the footpath, where alone the public were permitted to stand. This apathy was principally due to the fact that inspections of troops are not uncommon, partly also to the fact that the thermometer was only a few degrees above zero. This last fact, however, cannot account for much, as on Sundays one may see thousands of spectators standing in the cold for hours watching the trotting races on the Neva. One can only assume, therefore, that the Russian public do not care for military spectacles. And yet the sight was well worth seeing. The solid masses of infantry, the heavy squadrons of cavalry, and the strong force of artillery, to say nothing of the presence of the Emperor himself and his staff in the very heart of the town, would have attracted a large assemblage of sightseers in any other city in Europe. The staff officers were all in their new uniform—a gray great-coat, with a helmet almost identical with that of the Prussians. The regimental officers also had the gray great-coats, but their head-gear resembled that of their regiments. All the men wore their great-coats, which detracted much from the gayety of the scene. The Emperor and his staff were all dressed alike in the new uniform, and their absence of bright colors and waving plumes made the scene a very dull one in comparison with a review upon the same scale—I will not say in England because we could not collect the troops—but in France or Italy. The Emperor simply rode down the front of the masses of men. There was no music played, but the troops presented arms, and each regiment, as he passed, at the word of command, gave a cheer. It was a short, sharp cheer, in three syllables—the first long, then a pause, then two short syllables run into one. I have a high idea of the Russian army, but it is impossible to say that they looked smart. The scabbards of the cavalry, their spurs, the brass butts of their pistols, the bits of their horses, were all dull and dingy. In no case could the cavalry have approached in appearance the men of our own army. The lances of the Lancer regiments, for example, are almost as thick as tent-poles, and the flags are clumsy and badly fastened on. Then, too, under their caps, which are in the shape of the French kepis, the Lancers wear a sort of black pad, coming down over the ears, and fastened under the chin—excellent, no doubt, for warmth, but scarcely adding to appearance. The artillery, too, are very lightly horsed, and the whole

harness and equipment is of a dingy black, altogether unrelieved by any metal whatever. The guns are of a very light colored bronze, and are polished to an extent which would be most objectionable in action. In point of material, nothing could be more excellent than the Russian army; but they certainly have no adventitious advantages in the way of appearance. The men evidently suffered a good deal from the time they had to remain formed up in the cold. They were, however, allowed when standing at ease to jump as they pleased, and the result was a perpetual bobbing up and down, which had a curious effect. Wonderfully good tempered and full of fun are they. I noticed an artillery regiment in the Nevski after the Emperor had passed. The men were ordered to dismount, and some of them could scarcely walk, so numbed were their feet from the cold. In a short time, however, all fell to work wrestling and buffeting each other in a way very funny to a looker-on, and with much laughing and fun the men succeeded in restoring the suspended circulation.

M. O. L. L., U. S.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, held at the Park House, School street, Boston, on Wednesday evening, March 5, the following-named candidates were duly elected companions of the order of the first class: Captain George H. Homans, late Company K, Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Boston; Colonel Charles E. Fuller, late assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers, chief quartermaster of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Boston; First Lieutenant George E. Craig, late regimental quartermaster Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Walpole, Mass.; First Lieutenant Walter Everett, late Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Boston; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Montgomery, United States Army, and deputy quartermaster-general Department of the East, Boston.

THE German Ministry has decided upon a reform in the training of military engineers. The engineer battalions are at present divided into four companies each, one of which is composed exclusively of pensioners, the second and third of sappers, the fourth of miners. The separation has not answered in war. The teaching staff and stock of pontoons have consequently been doubled, and the men in the corps are to go through a course in each company, so as to be afterwards equally fit for every duty.

MR. ERNEST SPON criticises, in the new paper *Iron*, the merits of the new German military rifle, the Mauser, in the following remarks: "Considering the rifle in detail, its chief defect appears to be that of not resisting squarely and effectively the force of the explosion, a defect inherent in all breech-loading arms which have not the line of greatest resistance coincident with the line of fire, or axis of the piece. The extruding arrangement is very clumsy, as, instead of using the rocking piece as an ejector, the same motion could have been obtained by a pin working loosely in a slot on the lower part of the bolt, and operated by the finger of the trigger. There also appear to be no means adopted for allowing the gases to escape in the event of a cartridge bursting—not an unfrequent occurrence—and the breach cannot be easily taken to pieces, examined, and cleaned. With respect to its rapidity of fire, I very much doubt the fact of its having given twenty-six shots in a minute, as the fastest trial-firing I have seen recorded was with the Remington, twenty-five shots in two minutes 3 sec., and the difference in construction of the German rifle from rifles like the Berdan and Burton is not sufficient to account for such increased rapidity.

A PAPER was read recently at the Royal United Service Institution by Commander Cyprian Bridge, R. N., on "Fleet Evolutions and Naval Tactics." There is at present, he said, no method to replace the old line of battle, there not being a single tactic in the signal book which could not have been used by the Armada; in order to change this the fleet should be divided into two divisions, one for evolutionary purposes, and the other for real tactics. He suggested the use of evolution books corresponding to the signal and gunnery manual books. The formation for battle, he thought, ought to be decided on when sighting the enemy, and ought not to vary much from the order of sailing; that there should be patrols on the flanks and swift ships in reserve. Steam has aided much, and will enable fleets to form in a most precise manner, but he felt sure that now only a short interval would elapse between the time of sighting and engaging the enemy; that the bow should be towards the enemy if possible; that ships would approach each other at about the rate of eight knots; that every gun that could bear on the enemy would be fired, and then would come the time for ramming and torpedoes. He thought that in the early stage of the action, when the bodies of the ships were equal, no great damage would be done although the ships might be hit; that the fleets would have to reform for a second attack, and that now would be the time for a reserve squadron to bear down fresh for the battle on those of the enemy thrown out of order and partially damaged. On the first formation depends the successful issue of the day. He advised that targets be laid down to represent the enemy, and so form a sham attack, which would show how far smoke would interfere, and which is the best station for leaders; or make one part of the fleet operate on the other, which would show the best rate of speed for action, and the power of the torpedo; or again, manoeuvres for ramming could be practiced with padded steam launches. Our naval victories were gained by naval tactics. Nelson used to spend many hours in his cabin studying various positions for battle. It is in the closet where the destiny even of nations is decided.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**—This command was reviewed and inspected on Friday evening of last week at the State Arsenal by Inspector-General Morris. The Ninety-sixth for the past few years has suffered many vicissitudes, and at times has become so reduced in strength and discipline that disbandment has been frequently suggested. Colonel Stauff, its new commander, however, has some how or other succeeded in gaining its confidence at last, and the regiment, therefore, has recruited rapidly since, and in numbers, at least, is now making a good exhibition. Its discipline and drill are anything but commendable, and the general ignorance of its officers was never more deplorably exhibited than at this last assembly. In the absence of a representative at this drill, we append a criticism furnished by a correspondent: "The regiment inspected eight commands of eighteen files front, with a considerable number of blank files in the rear rank. Many of the men, judging from the fit of the uniforms and handling of their pieces, were either very recent recruits or recruits for 'this occasion only.' There were three field, four staff, fifteen line officers, and thirty-six sergeants present. The general appearance of the men was very creditable, and anything that depended upon the men alone was well done; but where a movement in any way depended upon the officers we never saw it more execrable. To show that we have a good foundation for our remarks we will give a few facts. The commands, 'Prepare for open order,' 'To the rear open order,' 'Repair for review,' 'Left forward, fours right,' 'First fours, fours right,' 'March,' 'Ride sholler shaft,' 'Now come to a carry,' and many others too numerous to mention, we are unable to find in Upton's Tactics. To see the colonel stamping his feet and swearing in good German at some blunder committed by one of the captains, or the drum-major shaking his baton in the face of the bandmaster, does not add to the military appearance of a battalion. The officers pivoting about to the left generally instead of executing an 'about face' when compelled to face about, giving orders in German, counting fours when in column of divisions, and in the same movement ordering the junior captain to the rear and supplying his place with the left guide of the right company in division, deploying column on first division by mixing all hands up and necessitating a reformation, are all grave errors, and tend to mar the beauties of military evolutions in the eyes of spectators. As far as the inspection goes, however, it was a great success, owing no doubt to the strenuous exertions of General Funk, who seemed to be omnipresent wherever his advice and aid were needed, and this was at many points. The regiment marched home in column of fours. Here we heard another new order. The regiment was at a 'right shoulder shift,' and to relieve the men the captains commanded, 'Change arms,' when a 'left shoulder shift' was meant. Some fine music was furnished by the band."

**FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.**—This command for a good part of the winter has laid on its ears, so to speak, its young commandant having through illness been unable to give it the attention desired. Still for the past few weeks Lieutenant-Colonel Schelling and Major Boesher have put the command through a series of division drills, the good result of which was shown on Monday evening last at the State Arsenal in the presence of Inspector-General Morris. The "Garde Lafayette," so far as the French element in the ranks is concerned, is a name of the past with the Fifth-fifth, for its members now are composed of Germans, Swedes, and Poles, the first of which predominate. The French since the German war have deserted the ranks of the regiment, and we must confess that the loss has sorely been felt. Company A was originally the "Garde Lafayette" portion of the regiment, but the original members of this company have long since left the regiment, and now form the French independent company in this city called the "Garde Lafayette." The regiment, however, has a "Frenchy" appearance nevertheless, and the neat uniforms and general *tout ensemble* of its members is more French than German. The Fifty-fifth is one of those regiments which, while showing no great progress in either drill or numbers, has periods when it does surprisingly well. One of those periods occurred on Monday evening. The regiment formed at the armory and marched to the arsenal, Colonel Fuller in command. It paraded with an excellent band, a frontage of fourteen and fifteen files, eight commands, and its appearance at the arsenal drew a great concourse of spectators. The inspecting party, comprising Brevet Major-General Morris, Inspector-General, his assistant, Colonel Blanchard, and Brigadier-General Varian and staff, of the Third brigade, were on time, and waited in the apartments of Commissary-General Knox until Colonel Fuller had prepared his command for their presence. It was, therefore, fully 9 o'clock before the review took place. This review was conducted on General Morris's improved plan, which has been generally followed thus far at these inspections, and to which we have heretofore alluded. This plan seems to work very well in a limited space, and particularly when troops are not well advanced in the drill. Nevertheless, it is an innovation on the Tactics, and in our opinion the Tactics have no utility unless implicitly followed. A review of troops was never intended to be held in doors, and we have yet to see one held correctly in such limited confines. In our estimation nothing is done well in military

matters unless it is done properly; therefore, you break established rules, to lay aside the prescribed Tactics as an authority. The argument of many military experimenters is, that whatever the Tactics don't strictly forbid, can be performed if the exigencies of the case demand it; and on that principle Upton is constantly being disregarded. The Tactics prescribe the rules governing a review, and unless they are followed, the ceremony loses its military significance, and can have no bearing other than an attempted imitation. There is no reason why a battalion should undertake a movement where the size of the room in which it is to be performed does not admit of its proper execution; therefore, indoor reviews under the circumstances are military farces, and should be abolished, except for practice. Why a battalion at a review should break into fours, and then, after changing direction, form company, pass in review, then again break into fours, come around on the original ground, and instead of halting and closing the ceremony, continue the march, forming division from column of fours, and again pass the point of review, then breaking by fours again and halting on the line before closing the review, we cannot possibly conceive. Still, this seems to be the plan proposed and carried out at these inspections by our friend General Morris, for whom otherwise we have the greatest respect nevertheless, for we consider him very critical and thorough in these inspections. The Fifty-fifth executed these movements very nicely, and Colonel Fuller never appeared to better advantage as its commandant. The regiment was exceedingly steady, and seldom, if ever, looked better. An inspection in column followed, after which the regiment undertook several battalion movements. Close column by division on first division right in front, however, was marred, and the battalion confused, by the senior and Polish commandant omitting to assume command of his division, and attempting to form close column by company. The regiment was dismissed at a little past ten o'clock, and returned to its armory by company, the men having their own muskets. The regimental band, under Mr. Fred. Wannemacher, gave some excellent music. General Liebenau, Colonels McMillan, Vilmer, Allen, and others of military fame, were among the spectators, also the Twelfth's Martinet.

**FIFTEENTH (BATTALION) INFANTRY.**—This command, a creation of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, on Tuesday assembled at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, for military ceremonies and a social dance. The building was very tastefully decorated with flags and streamers, and presented, with its gayly dressed assemblage of ladies, a very attractive and lively appearance. It was past nine o'clock before the assembly was beaten, and almost half an hour later before the small battalion of four commands of eight files was in line. Lieutenant-Colonel Meyenborg was in command, and the proceedings were opened with a dress parade, followed by a review, after which the battalion re-formed, and closed with another dress parade. Major-General Woodward was present in citizen's dress, and General Dakin, commanding Fifth brigade, and a portion of his staff, were in attendance in full uniform; also Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs and Adjutant Richards, of the homeless Brooklyn regiment, and Major Shurig, of the Fourteenth Infantry. The battalion commandant gave his commands very distinctly, and carefully and properly aligned with critical eye the line of company officers and front rank at the review—a movement very often omitted among commandants who boast of superior tactical knowledge. Beyond this, we have nothing very favorable to mention regarding the military performance of the battalion during the evening. We trust, however, to see immediate improvement, or else we fear the battalion will go the way of all flesh. Dancing and a happy time followed the military proceedings.

**FIRST DIVISION.**—A court-martial is ordered to pass upon the delinquencies of officers "absent from any parade, encampment, drill, or meeting for instruction," during the year 1872, held pursuant to division orders. Detail for the court: Brigadier-General Augustus Funk, Second brigade; Colonel Emmons Clark, Seventh regiment Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Gildersleeve, Twelfth regiment Infantry. The court will assemble at the armory of the Eleventh regiment Infantry, corner of Delancy and Christie streets, April 23, at 8 o'clock P. M.

**TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—This regiment, Colonel Porter, is ordered to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill, at 8 o'clock P. M., as follows: Companies F, E, I, B, March 24 and 31, April 7 and 14; Companies A, D, H, G, C, March 23, April 4, 9, and 18. The regiment (band excepted) was ordered to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill on Friday, March 21, 1873, at 8 o'clock P. M.

**TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**—The social concerts given by this command during the past season at Burnham's Academy, Brooklyn, have been unprecedentedly successful, the attendance being continually on the increase. The music of the regimental band under Signor Contorno has been exceedingly well rendered, and the selections most choice. The fourth concert given on Saturday evening last, despite the Lenten season, was even more successful in point of attendance than those previously held, and the number of handsome and elegantly attired women especially large. The concert was well appreciated, and at its conclusion the dance was enjoyed to its full extent, the floor being filled until the termination of the programme. Some how or other

the Twenty-third members have a peculiar way of drawing forth the most select portion of Brooklyn's society. Nor do they seem to mind the expense of fifty cents per head for admission. It's remarkable how they do it, but they do. The next concert will be given April 5, and it is expected to call out the spring styles *sure*, as the boys say.

**FIRST INFANTRY.**—This command, Colonel Webster, paraded for inspection and review by Brevet Major-General Morris, Inspector-General, at the arsenal, on Tuesday evening. The battalion was divided into eight commands of twelve files. Though 8 o'clock was the hour specified in orders for formation, it was much later before the line was actually formed. The regiment passed in review in accordance with the plan prescribed by the Inspector-General, which certainly has the merit of originality, if nothing else. This style of passage has been so frequently described that we deem it unnecessary to repeat it again in this connection. The salutes of the review were noticeably bad, most of the officers having the vaguest ideas of the distance of six paces; and in passing the second time the commandant of the fourth division unwarrantably saluted. Such an error should not have been committed by an officer long enough in the service to have reached the left of a regiment. The colors also were not dropped, and the drum corps gave the "brevet" ruffle somewhat hesitatingly. The major, doubtless through recent rapid promotion, appeared to be very doubtful as to his proper position during the review, and has not quite the idea as to the "mechanism of the step." In fact, we may say that all of the officers, with perhaps one or two exceptions, might cultivate a more soldierly carriage without detriment to the general appearance of things. At the termination of the review the inspection proceeded in the usual form. As the regiment is "shedding its coat," passing from the old and service-like uniform to the antiquated abomination, which to the unsophisticated may look like "soldier clothes," and is so universally affected by the National Guard, the inspection of course was a sort of *pro forma* arrangement. This being disposed of, the regiment executed the following movements very fairly: Column of fours break from the right to march to the left; on the right close column by division; column of fours first division right forward, fours right; to the right close column by division; advance and retreat in line; double column at half distance; deploy column, fours left and right; close column by division on first division, right in front; and deploy, close column by division on first division, left in front, and deployment. The drill was marred throughout by general unsteadiness on the part of the men, a fault which company commandants can easily remedy by making an example of one or two jury-shirking chatters in the company drill-room. The regiment ought to be one of the best in the division, and if the untiring efforts of the colonel, who is a real soldier, were seconded by the command generally, it would be such. The major graciously permitted the lieutenant-colonel to post the guides in both wings, a duty in which it is but justice to say the latter officer acquitted himself admirably. General Morris was accompanied by Colonel Blanchard, assistant inspector-general. General Varian and staff were also present. We should like to see the First succeed, and although its roll has long been small, it seems to have paraded at this drill in strength equal to some of the regiments that boast of a roll of 600 men and over. It can easily be made one of the most effective commands of the division, and we trust Colonel Webster will make it so.

**CONSOLIDATED ARMORIES.**—Never at any time has the subject of armories for the National Guard been so thoroughly discussed as now. These discussions have proved and will prove healthful to the service, and in the end, we feel assured, will accomplish the much desired result, namely, well-built and adequate drill and meeting rooms. Under the present system of leasing sky lofts, etc., for the use of the National Guard at enormous rentals, proper accommodations are entirely out of the question. Since several of the State organizations have obtained through legislative means commodious armories for their exclusive use, the question has arisen, how shall the counties build armories at the least expense, and cannot buildings be erected large enough to accommodate two or more regiments at a great saving of the public's money? As a means of economy this latter plan is feasible, seemingly the best, and time and time again has received our advocacy. Still, when the peculiar nature of our National Guard is considered, its individual pride, its rivalries and different classifications, this armory consolidation plan would, we fear, in the end destroy much of the *esprit de corps* of the National Guard, and weaken its effective strength. In this connection we append an extract of a very interesting and sensible communication on this subject found in a recent issue of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. The communication is written with a view of correcting an editorial and a public erroneous impression regarding the National Guard and its armories. The writer says:

Either the National Guard is a useless thing, and can well be left to decay, or it is of the highest value to the community, and should receive the most careful and intelligent nurture. Our riot and war experiences are too recent to leave any doubt on the subject; and I do not believe the patriotic and liberal minded citizens of Brooklyn have any desire to deny to their very creditable National Guard organizations any necessary facility. Here alone is the issue: What is necessary?

First—That the military system of the State discourages what you term "skeleton" organizations. I believe the reverse of this to be the fact. While the military code per-

mits the growth of companies to one hundred men each. It makes the organization complete with forty-six men. The National Guard is a school of instruction in military matters, not necessarily to be kept recruited to its maximum active service strength. An organization of five hundred members is about as large as can be well instructed and drilled by the number of officers attached to it, when the other duties of active business life are considered.

With a full complement of competent officers and five hundred well drilled men, the needed additional number for active service can always be quickly added when the occasion arrives. The thoroughly instructed and organized "skeleton" organization readily enlarges itself and absorbs and conforms the new element. A recruit placed between two veterans soon learns to keep step in all the duties of his profession; it is the thoroughly drilled and disciplined "skeleton" only which is essential.

I believe that no more than one regiment should be quartered in an armory, if its highest effectiveness is to be sought. The regiment is the unit of the National Guard organization, and needs independence for its most effective growth. Where two or more regiments are quartered together, jealousies and differences, which tend to demoralization or weakness, are sure to be engendered. However necessary this may seem, the fact is indisputable and must be recognized.

A regiment requires a large drill-room for battalion drills, a smaller one for company drills (two rooms being required every night, for two companies drilling at the same time), ten meeting rooms for its ten companies, another for band and drum corps, one for meetings of its board of officers, and another for the executive office of commandant and adjutant; and when these requirements are filled, a good sized building is fully occupied. And such a building once supplied, for very many years, fills that want. An additional reason for separate, and widely separate armories is that in case of military need, as in riots, etc., the troops require to be distributed, and their own armories are the best and only proper places of assemblage. If the force is concentrated into one great building, as has been proposed, all other parts of the city are left, for a time at least, unprotected. Do not let us be misled by a seeming, but false economy.

**FIFTH INFANTRY.**—This numerous command and its conspicuous barrister commander, Colonel Charles S. Spencer, having recovered from the glories of the Washington trip, on Wednesday night held an inauguration of its own at the Twenty-second regiment's spacious armory, its own armory being too small for the purpose, and the State Arsenal engaged. The regiment formed at its armory, and marched, led by its fine drum corps and band, to the place of its review and inspection. The evening was pleasant and spring-like. The parade of the regiment, therefore, attracted many followers, the Bowery and Broadway being crowded. The regiment, in consequence of the absence of a police detail to clear the way, was compelled to march during most of the way in column of fours, and reached its destination at twenty minutes past eight o'clock. The armory, meanwhile, was well filled with spectators; but precautionary measures were taken in time to prevent the street rabble from entering the building by stationing a military and police guard at the door, thus leaving the entire floor clear for the use of the regiment. The Fifth passed into the building quietly, the beating of the drums not commencing until the left of the regiment had entered the armory. The command looked very handsome in its helmets; we have seldom looked upon a prettier sight, as seen from the gallery of the drill-room. The regiment in line filled a little over three sides of the room; and the steadiness of the men during the entire proceedings was a remarkable fact. There was also an absence of the usual jabber of German tongues at "in place rest." General Morris, the Inspector-General of the State, Colonel Blanchard, his assistant, and General Funk and staff, Second brigade, were the military magnates of the occasion, and all appeared to handsome advantage in their full dress and chapeaux. The formation and equalization were somewhat irregular and slow, and at their conclusion the right company presented twenty-four files, the company in its rear twenty-one files, and others twenty and twenty-two files, showing conclusively that the equalization must have been very perfect. It is necessary to say that Colonel "Charlie" exhibited an ignorance of military matters almost equal to the profundity of his legal wisdom. Of course, there were indications of lack of knowledge on the part of subordinate officers; but none of them could compare in that respect with the redoubtable colonel. We should have advised him to turn over the command to Lieutenant-Colonel Kreager, and thereby save himself as well as his regiment. No one expects Colonel Spencer to become a soldier in a day, or a year, even if he does acknowledge his ability and his genius as a lawyer. Let us advise him in all kindness to study long and well before he again attempts to conduct a review. The Inspector-General came to the armory for a review and to inspect the troops; he, however, like ourselves, was disappointed.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**—It is announced that a warrant was issued on Monday from the Treasury Department, payable to the order of John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New York, for \$107,000 due that State on account of expenses incurred in raising troops during the war. Would it not be a good idea to add this to the small appropriation set aside for the National Guard? When will New York properly sustain its State troops. Massachusetts and Connecticut, with a force one-fourth less, are more liberal by a hundred thousand.....On Thursday evening of last week the Burnside Rifles, Company G, Twenty-eighth battalion, celebrated the anniversary of its twenty-first year in the service of the State. Formerly the day (or night) was celebrated by a ball, but on this occasion the company concluded to have a "Vergnügen-unter-uns" by spending the evening at

Schenk's Veteran's Hall, and inviting their intimate friends to participate in talking over old times amid enthusiasm and Rhine wine. In the words of poet Karcher, "when the morning sun arose to perform its mission it robed Dutechtown in a bright light, which obviated the necessity of the gallant adoptivaterlandsvertheidiger to repair to their respective homes without lanterns, much tickled with the experience they enjoyed, although many complained with Katzenjammer on the following day." Captain John Schweizer, the "medal" captain, commands this jolly company.....Major George Moore Smith, of the Seventh, has been chosen president of the New York Athletic Club, vice Colonel Van Wyck, late of the Ninth, and now of the Sixth regiment. This club contains a large number of members of the National Guard, and is one of the healthful institutions of the city. It has some seventy odd members, and should have from its very nature 7,000 members at least. Our young men take too little athletic exercise for their health or ordinary development of mind and body, and we wish it was convenient for every regimental armory to have its gymnasium. In the absence of this, however, young men can join the Athletic Club at a small cost per year, and enjoy its healthful privileges, which include, we understand, boating on the Harlem. Major Smith, the new president of the club, is not only a good soldier, but an athlete of no ordinary powers.....The Assembly Committee on Cities have reported the Seventh regiment armory bill, amended so as to leave the Common Council power to fix on a site for the armory within three months. If they refuse the Reservoir square site, then some other shall be indicated, not below Twenty-third street.....The Thirteenth armory bill has been again brought up in the Assembly, and ordered to a third reading. The Kings county Supervisors have refused to petition the Legislature against the passage of the bill, and if reports are true, the Thirteenth will yet obtain its armory or die in the attempt.....In our report of the Twelfth's drill, we, through an error of the type, charged the commandant of Company F, Captain Healy, one of the most painstaking officers of the regiment, with an error which was committed by Company A.....The third annual invitation ball of the Ninety-sixth regiment drum corps, Drum-Major Charles F. Berlinghoff, will be held at A. Geib's Walthalla on this (Saturday) evening, March 22.....The Board of Supervisors having refused to release the Twenty-second armory, it is, therefore, now advertised for sale or to lease.....In reply to the communication of Captain Head, commanding Company E, Eighty-fourth Infantry, relative to the alleged error of the JOURNAL in stating that, at the recent review and inspection of the regiment, "the third company in line failed to come to a 'support' after 'dressing,'" we can only say that our representative feels certain he was correct, from the fact that, when the captain turned to command "Carry arms," he was somewhat surprised and confused to see his men at the "carry." The error, however, was hardly noticed, and we are perfectly willing to give the captain the benefit of the doubt.

**CONNECTICUT.**—The annual ball of Post Elias Howe, Jr., No. 3, G. A. R., at Bridgeport, passed off to the universal satisfaction of those present on Washington's Birthday, February ultimo. Post Elias Howe, Jr., No. 3, is an old established and honorable body, the larger proportion of its members being veteran volunteers, of whom most have suffered from wounds of more or less severity. Returning to peace, these gallant fellows have made themselves as conspicuous for their sober and steadfast earnestness in business as of yore did the disbanded soldiers of Cromwell's Ironsides. The same leaven of quiet, steady persistence in well-doing that marked Cromwell's men two hundred years ago to-day marks the quiet and unpretending member of the G. A. R., and no where is the quality more conspicuous than in the men of New England regiments. They are indeed worthy descendants of the best of the old Puritans, and have always exhibited the finest characteristics of the latter in war and peace. The members of Post Elias Howe, Jr., are favorable exemplars of a bright class, and those who know them will bear out our assertion.

The ball on Washington's Birthday last was held at Franklin Hall, and commenced with a promenade concert given by the Howe Band, formed of the employees of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, a very fine band of twenty-six pieces, only rivalled by the Wheeler & Wilson Band, of the same place. After the concert the band resolved itself into an orchestra for dance music, and the ball lasted well into the small hours to everyone's enjoyment. The invited guests were entertained with a handsome supper at the City Hotel, and everybody went to bed singing, "We won't go home till morning," in the spirit.

**NEW JERSEY.**—The State of New Jersey has a National Guard which embraces fifty-seven companies of infantry and two batteries of artillery. This completes the force allowed by law, with the exception of two companies, and there are of those now mustered six companies of colored infantry, only organized under an act of last year. These men receive no pay or emoluments whatever, only being exempted from jury duty and the payment of poll tax after serving seven years. To each company of infantry the State allows \$500 per annum, to provide uniforms with and pay the rent of their armories; and to each battery \$1,000 per annum. Arms and accoutrements are furnished by the State, the rifles being Springfield muzzle-loaders. Besides the National Guard there is the militia of the State, which includes every man

over eighteen and under forty-five years of age. This shows a strength of about 130,000 men, the strongest county being Essex, with 20,558, and the weakest Cape May, with only 1,218.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—The trip of the Boston Lancers to Washington, says the Boston Herald, was a success in every respect. Their reception wherever they went was most cordial, and the corps was the only military body received by the President at the Executive Mansion. Colonel Roberts and staff were guests of the Washington Club, as also was the Burgess Corps, of Albany. Colonel Roberts presided, and among those present were the Governor of the District and many other notables. Upon the arrival of the corps in New York city, on the return homeward, they were met by Lieutenant-Colonel Hitchcock, of the Ninth New York regiment, at the Astor House, and Colonel Roberts was formally presented, as the representative of the Prescott Light Guard, with a series of resolutions which the former colonel (Fisk), since deceased, had caused to be prepared as a token of the appreciation in which the regiment held the reception accorded to them on their trip to Boston, June 17, 1871. Colonel Everett, of the Fifth regiment, was present on the occasion, and also received a copy of the resolutions for his corps. It was stated that copies would be sent to the First and Ninth regiments, First battalion of Infantry, and Battery A of Artillery, and that the resolutions had not been forwarded owing to some informality. Colonel Hitchcock made a very acceptable speech of presentation, and Colonels Everett and Roberts responded appropriately. The souvenirs are handsomely gotten up, and are very attractive.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, of the Cavalry battalion, will visit Charlestown on Wednesday, the 19th inst., accompanied by his staff, and the resolutions presented to him for the Prescott Light Guard, by Colonel Hitchcock, of the Ninth New York regiment, were formally transferred to the commander of the Charlestown company of cavalry.

The bill to pay Colonel Johnston, late of the First regiment, for time and expenses incurred by attendance on a court-martial two years ago has passed to be engrossed in the lower house of the Legislature.

Breech-loaders have been forwarded to Company K, of the Ninth regiment, and the requisitions for Companies C and G will be filled to-morrow.

The manual for the new breech-loaders is in the hands of the State printer, and the copies are nearly ready for delivery.

The English High School boy who won the champion medal of the school regiment last summer, was run over on the Old Colony Railroad a short time since, and received injuries which necessitated the amputation of his leg.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—The First Light Infantry, of Providence, R. I., made their usual parade on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday notwithstanding the severe cold, and deep snow which had fallen the day previous. They wore the blue fatigue uniform covered with the red blankets worn in the "Poncho" or Mexican style, as they learned while in the First regiment under (then Colonel) Burnside, and their full-dress bearskin caps, which, with the white cross belt, gave the impression at a distance of the full-dress and scarlet coat. The parade was made at 2:30 p. m., with four commands of ten files front, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bullock (Colonel Dennis not sufficiently recovered to take command), and led by the American band, D. W. Reeves, leader, in their Army overcoats. The march proved a tiresome one on account of the snow, and prevented the execution of any manoeuvres while on the route. The band had the worst of it, however, and found their wind short, and instruments frozen up at times while acting as snow plough for the column, but kept up their music and time, nevertheless. The Infantry did not give the customary Washington ball, principally for the reason they have so much on hand in way of recruiting and uniforming the companies, but are giving a series of social dancing parties, which are well attended, and enjoyed to fullest extent.

The fair held in December last for the benefit of the uniform fund of the regiment proved equal to the expectations of the most sanguine of its managers, and the hop which followed was fully attended, and gave utmost satisfaction to the hundreds who were fortunate enough to be present.

The "camp" of last year proved so pleasant and successful it will probably be repeated during the coming summer, and the question will be agitated as soon as the regiment is fully uniformed and equipped, which it is expected they will be in time for the May or June parade.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK.**  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 1, 1873.  
The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of February, 1873:

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief—Brigadier-General Kilburn Knox, commissary-general and chief of ordnance, with rank from February 26, 1873, original.

Second Brigade—Major Charles G. Price, engineer, with rank from February 7, 1873, vice John H. French, resigned.

Third Brigade—Captain Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., quartermaster, with rank from January 20, 1873, vice J. H. Gray, promoted.

Twenty-first Brigade—Captain Patrick F. Bulger, ordnance officer, with rank from February 1, 1873, vice Louis T. Sherrill, promoted.

Battery B, Twenty-fifth Brigade—Theo. E. Scranton, captain, with rank from February 3, 1873, original; Chas. R. Pfeifer, first lieutenant, with rank from February 3, 1873, original; Franklin R. Plummer, first lieutenant, with rank from February 3, 1873, original; Gaspar G. Seibert, second lieutenant, with rank from February 3, 1873, original; John Hunter, second lieutenant, with rank from February, 1873, original.

Eighth Infantry—Dow S. Kittle, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from February 3, 1873, vice N. G. Dunn, promoted; Wm. J. C. Berry, second lieutenant, with rank from January 30, 1873, vice William Winters, resigned.

Tenth Infantry—John W. Mullins, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from January 27, 1873, vice John Burn, promoted; Jacob H. Maxwell, captain, with rank from February 4, 1873, vice Charles E. Van Aerman, resigned; Peter Linden, captain, with rank from January 21, 1873, vice William Grummer, resigned; James Loughren, first lieutenant and quartermaster, with rank from January 1, 1873, vice E. K. Rogers, resigned; James S. Bailey, major and surgeon, with rank from January 1, 1873, reappointment;

James H. Gardner, second lieutenant, with rank from February 4, 1873, vice J. Maxwell, promoted.

Eleventh Infantry—Paul F. Munde, major and surgeon, with rank from January 3, 1873, vice Charles Stein, removed from district; John Reissig, second lieutenant, with rank from January 29, 1873, vice Frederick Koesting, promoted; Jacob Muenzel, first lieutenant, with rank from December 10, 1872, vice Christopher Rickershausen, resigned; Otto Heinsman, second lieutenant, with rank from December 10, 1872, vice Jacob Muenzel, promoted.

Thirteenth Infantry—John Pedroncelli, captain, with rank from February 13, 1873, vice Smith H. Wing, resigned; Robert H. Bartholomew, first lieutenant, with rank from February 13, 1873, vice John Pedroncelli, promoted.

Fifteenth Battalion—Valentine C. Gunther, first lieutenant, with rank from October 7, 1872, vice Henry Goepper, promoted.

Twenty-second Infantry—William E. Brill, first lieutenant, with rank from January 3, 1873, vice C. Gamble, resigned.

Thirty-second Infantry—John M. Otto, first lieutenant, with rank from January 25, 1873, vice C. Simon, resigned; Robert Spitzer, second lieutenant, with rank from January 25, 1873, vice John M. Otto, promoted.

Forty-fourth Infantry—Charles Williamson, captain, with rank from January 22, 1873, vice J. J. Lewis, resigned; Daniel L. Smith, first lieutenant, with rank from January 22, 1873, vice Charles Williamson, promoted; James C. Brown, first lieutenant, with rank from October 5, 1872, vice William E. Vanderberg, resigned.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Edward Lawrence, second lieutenant, with rank from January 16, 1873, vice James Davidson, resigned; James C. Bloom, first lieutenant, with rank from January 16, 1873, vice William C. Wetherbee, promoted; Lee Nutting, captain, with rank from February 10, 1873, vice George W. Averill, resigned.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—John C. Moehring, second lieutenant, with rank from December 10, 1872, vice Valentine Schelmer, promoted; John M. Schmidt, captain, with rank from December 30, 1872, vice H. J. Boehrer, promoted; Geo. F. Gmlinder, second lieutenant, with rank from January 20, 1873, vice Wm. Roll, removed from district.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—Philip Chabaux, second lieutenant, with rank from September 14, 1872, vice Jos. Humbert, resigned; Chas. A. Rupp, adjutant, with rank from October 16, 1872, vice C. Stock, resigned; Jno. Ansteth, second lieutenant, with rank from December 3, 1872, vice Bernard Kaiser, resigned; Henry J. Warren, first lieutenant, with rank from January 6, 1873, vice John Derr, resigned; Gustavus R. Wald, first lieutenant, with rank from February 10, 1873, vice Chas. Rupp, promoted; Henry Schoelkopf, second lieutenant, with rank from February 18, 1873, vice Geo. Schemel, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—John Leddy, captain, with rank from December 27, 1872, vice James Conlon, failed to qualify.

Seventy-first Infantry—Thomas L. Raymond, major, with rank from February 3, 1873, vice H. C. Lockwood, promoted; Stephen Curtis, captain, with rank from January 14, 1873, vice H. K. White, resigned; David Graham, adjutant, with rank from February 4, 1873, vice George J. Norman, resigned; Benjamin J. Guilbert, quartermaster, with rank from February 4, 1873, vice T. Lynch, promoted; James L. Hall, chaplain, with rank from February 4, 1873, vice E. Benjamin, term expired.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—E. H. Freeman, first lieutenant, with rank from March 5, 1872, vice Alfred Lyth, promoted; Charles Sommers, second lieutenant, with rank from February 5, 1873, vice Charles Guth, resigned.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Max Engel, second lieutenant, with rank from January 17, 1873, vice Charles B. Fuchs, resigned.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

Eleventh Brigade—Alexander Cochran, major and surgeon, February 27.

Thirty-first Brigade—J. M. Johnson, major and inspector, February 6.

First Battalion of Cavalry—George Aery, captain, February 23; Charles Schroeder, second lieutenant, February 23.

First Infantry—Louis Frierberhauser, second lieutenant, February 11.

Third Infantry—E. Belknap, second lieutenant, February 24.

Fifth Infantry—George R. Phillips, assistant surgeon, February 27; Jacob Hauck, second lieutenant, February 23.

Sixth Infantry—Henry Fischer, major, February 5.

Eighth Infantry—Michael Maguire, captain, February 25; Edward E. Mulligan, second lieutenant, February 25; P. H. Killian, second lieutenant, February 25.

Tenth Infantry—E. K. Rogers, major, February 20; H. P. Stackpole, adjutant, February 20.

Twelfth Infantry—Thomas Carroll, second lieutenant, February 7; Edward Packner, first lieutenant, February 11.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Michael Riley, first lieutenant, February 28.

Forty-fourth Infantry—M. E. Anderson, first lieutenant, February 28.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Henry S. Dunn, first lieutenant, February 23.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—Michael J. Coakley, second lieutenant, February 13; Christopher Rainfeld, captain, February 13; Valentine Schwartz, second lieutenant, February 20.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—Henry Huck, captain, February 20.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—Thomas Cannon, second lieutenant, February 7; Anthony Bieiman, first lieutenant, February 23; John Yox, first lieutenant, February 28.

Seventy-first Infantry—Charles H. Leland, captain, February 19; John R. Davenport, first lieutenant, February 25; Joseph B. Coe, first lieutenant, February 25.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—George A. Williams, captain, February 13; Frank W. Rodney, second lieutenant, February 28.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MANY READERS, Wilmington, N. C.—The recommendation of the Commissary-General and Secretary of War regarding the appointment of commissary-sergeants has been carried out by Congress, and the act was published in the JOURNAL of March 15.

E. H. J. C., New York.—Appointments to the Military and Naval Academies are generally made by members of Congress, each of whom have the appointments of two candidates to both schools. No candidate shall be under 17 or over 22 years of age.

W. J. W., Fort Johnston, N. C.—See JOURNAL of March 15 for answer to your communication.

W. H. A., COMPANY F, SECOND INFANTRY, St. Augustine, Fla.—We cannot ever undertake to reply by mail. Your question is answered under "Many Readers."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

By the end of this year Italy will have a large number of heavy guns for coast defence purposes.

AUSTRALIAN preserved meat has been introduced experimentally as an article of diet in the Italian navy.

THE French Minister of War has just issued a circular commenting upon the recent extraordinary number of suicides in the army.

IN Peru the salaries of public officers had been augmented by 25 per cent, in consequence of the increased cost of the necessities of life.

THE first issue of the Martini-Henry rifle is to be made to the Second battalion, Fourth regiment, which is at present quartered at Woolwich, England.

A SURVEY has been ordered upon all the chain cables in the British Mediterranean and Channel squadrons, in consequence of the late accident in Funchal Roads.

THE manufacture of 7-pounder bronze guns for mountain and boat service has been discontinued, and steel 7-pounders are to replace them in the British service.

IT is stated that the Uhlans and Dragoons in the Prussian service are to be amalgamated, but what weapon they are to carry in future does not appear to be yet decided.

ORDERS have been received at St. Etienne to push on the manufacture of arms with the utmost despatch, and arrangements have been made for the manufacture of 1,200 Chassepots per day by 7,000 workmen.

THE newly-created titles for British army medical officers—surgeon-general and deputy surgeon-general—will be adopted early in the new financial year. The assistant surgeons altogether disappear from the army list.

THE steamship *Moravian* fell foul of the British man-of-war *Gladiator* in the British Channel on March 6. The latter was so badly damaged that she was obliged to return to port. The *Moravian* suffered no serious injury, and proceeded.

THE crew of H. M. S. *Devastation* were engaged on February 25 in ballasting her in readiness for the run off the Isle of Wight, which will take place as soon as possible. Should this prove satisfactory, it is intended to send her on a cruise, probably as far as Lisbon.

THE keel of another unarmored iron composite vessel has just been laid down at Chatham Dockyard. It is to be named the *Flying Fish*, and will be of the following dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 160ft.; breadth, 31ft. 4in.; depth in hold, 15ft. 5in. The vessel will have a burthen of 726 tons.

A SPECIAL despatch from Berlin to the *London Times* says the Government of France has officially given Germany financial guarantees for the payment, at a designated time, of the last milliard of francs of the war indemnity, and that negotiations between the two governments for the entire evacuation of French territory by German troops at an early day have already been commenced.

THE divisional generals of the Versailles army have been instructed that the movements of the troops which ought to take place in the month of March will not be required till September. The reason of this is the prospect of the evacuation by the Germans, which will require fresh arrangements on the part of French troops in the country. The division of General Douai will probably occupy the eastern departments when the Germans have gone.

ACCORDING to the Navy Estimates laid upon the table of the House of Commons the amount required for the service of the year 1873-4 is £9,873,725, or a net increase of £340,576 over the vote for the last financial year. The number of seamen and boys in the navy and the coastguard service is given at 46,000, and marines 14,000, making a total force of 60,000, against 61,000 last year.

Iron states that Mr. W. Froude, F.R.S., who has been engaged during many months past in conducting a most elaborate series of experiments on the resistance and rolling of ships, is at present engaged in drawing up a report on the subject for the Admiralty. It is expected that this document will throw an entirely new light on some of the most important problems of naval architecture, and that it will develop to a far greater extent than has hitherto been done the theory of the rolling of ships among waves.

COLONEL SIR HENRY HAVELOCK states that Russia has thoroughly adopted the mounted rifle idea. The Cossacks of the Imperial Guard were told, after a great review some twelve months ago, that they were henceforth to carry a rifle and work on foot. Already 42,000 breech-loaders have been issued to the Cossacks. "Let it be remembered," he adds, "that Russia possesses 200,000 of these light horsemen. When next we meet them, be it in Afghanistan or on the Danube, it will be as carefully trained mounted infantry that their excellent qualities will be utilized."

THE new system of fortifications adopted by Russia is specially designed for the protection of the frontiers from the sides of Prussia and Austria. A number of military engineers were instructed to make the necessary studies under the direction of General Todleben. The result is the plan now sanctioned by the Emperor of constructing four forts, each of which will cost a million of roubles. These are to be erected near Proskurov in Podolia, near Dubno in Volhynia, near Bielestok in Grodno, and close to Wirballen in Kowno. The works are expected to be completed in two years.

THE British War Office proposes to abolish the system of making stoppages for rations out of the soldier's pay, which will, it is hoped, afford the greatest possible stimulus to recruiting. The infantry soldier will then receive board, lodging, clothes, education, and medical attendance gratis, and a shilling a day in hard money. England is to have a "chief of staff," whose duty it will be to do for the country what General Moltke and his subordinates have done with such admirable efficiency for Prussia. When the army is thus provided

with a thoroughly instructed intelligence at its head, when service in the ranks is made popular by liberal pay, and all the forces are combined in one complete organization, we may congratulate ourselves, the *London Times* says, on possessing a military establishment which, in comparison with what we were content with a few years ago, deserves almost to be called "startling."

"A TEACHER of Skirmishing" says: "The increased range of the modern fire-arm claims merely as a logical sequence some increase of visual power in those directing its operation in action. Scientific skirmishing as emphatically demands it. Every sailor officer has his telescope. It is time every soldier officer had his field-glass. Time has written a good many wrinkles on earth's swarthy brow. To discover at a thousand yards, by means of the crystal eye, that one of these shelters a hostile line is clearly preferable to having the fact first announced by a volley at four hundred. As tactics are believed to stand at present, every man in an ideal army should be provided with this adjunct to the single one of five wits by which he works and governs his conduct. But every officer unquestionably should be thus equipped. On outpost duty in an anyways open country a good glass is a day patrol in itself; while as an aid to rapid correction of errors of distance it is invaluable. I cannot but express a conviction that field-glasses will both preserve and destroy many lives in a further campaign."

THE soundings obtained between Gibraltar Straits and Madeira on a recent scientific trip of H. M. S. *Challenger* show that a deep basin of 2,500 fathoms depth exists in the westward of the African coast, cut off on its northern and western sides by a bank of shallower water, which runs out from Cape St. Vincent on the coast of Portugal, and embraces Madeira, but having a narrow entrance between Madeira and the Canary Islands. This deep sea, continues the chain of basins extending from the black sea to the westward through the Mediterranean, which, divided by a narrow ridge between Sicily and Africa, forms, as it were, two lakes, the shallow ridge at the Straits of Gibraltar separating them from the newly-discovered Madeira Gulf. The temperatures taken on the passage from Gibraltar to Madeira, considered relatively in conjunction with those previously taken, prove that the summer heat affects the water to the depth of about 600 feet, below which the temperature is uniform all the year round. Between the depths of one and a quarter and two miles the temperature is everywhere constant at only four degrees above freezing point.

THE *Revue Coloniale et Maritime* gives the annexed particulars of an experiment made at Wakolm, near Stockholm, in August last, to determine the effects of ships' fire against the masonry of unarmored forts. The cuirassed gunboat *Hulder* and the monitor *Jan Ericson* were directed to practice against a fort of this description, having a scarp wall 2m. 13c. (7ft. nearly) in thickness. This wall was faced with blocks of dressed granite about 35c. (16 3/4 in.) thick; the rear fort was formed of brickwork 61c. (33 1/2 in.) through, the intermediate space being filled up with rubble masonry formed of fragments of granite bedded in mortar. Three rounds were fired at the same point on the front of the wall, with a rifle-cannon of 205mm. (8-15 in.) calibre, carrying a projectile weighing 340 Swedish pounds, and with a charge of 50 Swedish pounds of Belgian powder (the Swedish pound is about 1 41/20z. avoirdupois). The first shot struck a joint between two stones, fractured the stones, penetrated 1m. 40c. (4 1/2 ft.) into the wall, and lodged there. The opening thus formed was 6m. 22c. (8 in.) across externally. The second shot struck close to the first, hitting it, and falling back to the foot of the wall. At the back of the wall the brickwork was bulged over a space of about half a square metre, and the bricks cracked. At the third round, the shot entered the same opening, passing right through the wall, and through two other small brick walls in rear, before it touched the ground. All the projectiles were found in a perfect state, with their points wholly uninjured. A shot was then fired from a smooth-bore gun of 360mm. (10 1/2 in.) calibre, with a 460lb shot, and a charge of 53lbs. of powder. The shot penetrated the wall, breaking two stones, but was found to be broken itself.

MR. M. M. BAZZ, Utica, N. Y., says his wife has used a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, for all kinds of work, for upwards of ten years, with entire satisfaction. She never had any repairs done on it.

#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

#### OBITUARY.

At a special meeting of Troop E, Sixth Cavalry, Literary Association, held at Camp on Limestone Creek, Kansas, March 5, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were announced and adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst and social circle our esteemed friends and fellow-members Sergeant DANIEL MAHAR, and Private PETER MCGEE, who had endeared themselves to this association by giving to it their best energies from beginning to end, and for their many other admirable qualities, which were best known to their friends by whom they were cherished and who stood faithfully by them, and

Resolved, That with deep regret we find it necessary to write these final words and pay a sorrowful, but too brief, tribute to the memories of men who had endeared themselves to every fellow-soldier, and who were so suddenly taken from us, therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing submissively to the will of our Divine Father, we feel that we have lost very worthy members of our association, and the Army faithful and efficient soldiers.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of our deceased members, and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York Sun, and Missouri Republican, for publication.

WM. B. GUTHRIE, Cor. Secy. Troop E Literary Association.  
CHAS. F. SCHUBERT,  
GEORGE F. MAYNE,  
Sergeant JOHN T. MORAN, } Committee.

HUNT.—At the residence of her aunt, Mrs. W. A. Nichols, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the night of Monday, March 10, EMILY DE RUSSY HUNT, daughter of General Henry J. Hunt, U. S. A., and grand-daughter of the late General R. E. De Russy,